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Erie Weekly Observer.

A. P. DURLIN & CO. PROPRIETORS

B. F. SLOAN, Editor.

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Poetry and Miscellany.

MY MOTHER'S VOICE.

My mother's voice! how often creeps
Its cadence on my lonely hours,
Like heatings sent on wings of sleep,
Or dew upon the unconscious flowers.
I might forget her melting prayer
While pleasure's pulses madly fly;
But in the still unbroken air,
Her gentle tones come stealing by—
And years of sin and manhood fleet
And leave me at my mother's knee.

The book of nature, and the print
Of beauty on the whispering sea,
Give still to me some lineament
Of what I have been taught to be.
My heart is harder, and perhaps
My manliness has drunk up tears,
And there's a mildew in the lapse
Of a few miserable years—
But nature's book is open yet,
With all my mother's lessons writ.

I have been out at eventide,
Beneath a moonlight sky of spring,
When earth was garnished like a bride,
And night had on her silver wing—
When bursting buds find diamond grass
And waters leaping to the light,
And all that makes the pulses pass
With wilder fleetness throng'd the night.
When all was beauty, then have I,
With friends on whom my love is flung,
Like myrrh on wings of Araby,
Gazed up where evening's lamp is hung.

And when the beautious spirit there,
Flung over me its golden chain,
My mother's voice came in the air,
Like the light dropping of the rain.
And resting on some silver star,
The spirit of a bended knee,
I've poured her deep and fervent prayer
That our eternity might be
To rise in heav'n—like stars at night
And tread a living path of light.

From the Morgan (Ill.) Journal

THE BACKWOODSMEN'S DUEL.

Among the early settlers of the central districts of the Prairie State, were two men, whom we shall designate by the names of Fowler Saxton, and Peregrine Powell; the former was a native of Pennsylvania, the latter hailed from Wales. Saxton was a middle-aged, noble looking man—tall and athletic,—and possessed of as large a share of the milk of human kindness as, probably, ever falls to the lot of one man. His family consisted of himself and wife—the amiable counterpart of himself, and five or six sons and daughters. Though not a wealthy man, Saxton was in much better circumstances than were the mass of Western emigrants. He could not only boast of a goodly portion of stock of the usual description kept by farmers, but had nearly a thousand dollars in gold and silver. A very rich uncle did his brother emigrants consider him; and of course, they treated him with corresponding respect.

The western pioneers were, generally speaking, hard-working, frugal, honest men, but withal very poor.—Many of them, in order to secure the lands on which they had squatted from the grasp of the avaricious, eastern land speculator, had to pay the most exorbitant interest on the sums advanced them by unprincipled, heartless capitalists, (most of whom were pharisees of the *strictest sect*, rigid members of the church, who worshipped their Creator, but despised His creatures,) frequently forty or fifty per cent. and even more.

Among the applicants whom Saxton was able to gratify by small loans—*without interest*—was Peregrine Powell his next neighbor. Though possessed of as irascible a temper as any of his Cambrian ancestry, in the main, Powell was considered a very good member of society. He was much better educated than the majority of his neighbors, which was something in his favor; was more free from national prejudice, (except when irritated) than the old country folks commonly are; but above all, he was blessed with a pretty good fund of native wit, of quaint dry humor, and a never-failing stock of anecdote with which he was ever ready to treat his delighted listeners. In short he was the oracle of *the settlement*. On such terms of intimacy did these two families live, that a week was seldom permitted to pass, without an interchange of visits between them; besides which, something more than a common-place, speaking regard for each other existed between Perry Powell, junior, a handsome, warm-hearted and intelligent youth of twenty, and the eldest daughter of Saxton,—Emma a perfect beauty, with lips and cheeks of the deepest red, and eyes as black as "*before creation.*" Although Cupid had not paid such marked attention to Joshua, Saxton's eldest son, and Flora, the only daughter of Powell, as to the couple just noticed, still he had not totally neglected them. Josh admired Flora, but his admiration was so tainted with a certain nondescript kind of feeling, between veneration and fear, that, like Sir Walter Raliegh, he dreaded to make overtures to *his queen*. *Poor Josh!* good reason had he for fearing the issue of an open declaration to his mistress, for not only was he deaf as a door post, but he was a very poor scholar, while Flora, in addition to her personal charms, which were of a high order, was well educated, and tolerably accomplished for a girl in her sphere of life. Powell either was, *or fancied* himself descended from one of the ancient Princes of Wales, and gloried in his ancestry as none but an Old Castillian, or perchance, a genuine son of the *Pilgrim Fathers*, know how to glory. No wonder, then, that nearly the whole of his income should be lavished on his children's education.

Flora, however, inherited none of her father's pride and vanity; she might have pitied the unlettered rustics around her, but she was far from despising them. Her's was no fashionable boarding school or *straight waistcoat* education; her knowledge, and the principles which governed her conduct, had been imbibed from an accomplished and pious widow lady, who had undertaken the tuition of a half dozen girls, more to beguile the tedium of her lonesome hours, than from necessity, and who made common sense one of the cardinal studies in her miniature college.

Though Flora felt no *particular* regard for young Saxton, handsome, manly and generous hearted as he unquestionably was, she always treated him with kindness; nay even with sisterly familiarity. She had no suspicions of the nature of his sentiments for her, for although she had, on various occasions, observed certain little symptoms of embarrassment about him, she had attributed them to his keen sensibility with regard to his unfortunate loss, or want of hearing. Flora's extra kindness on such occasions, like Captain Bragg's extra grape, at the battle of Buena Vista, did wonderful execution; it fanned the flame with the mischievous little god had kindled; *en passant*, in the youth's heart, and signed the death warrant of another innocent deer, as will be more fully explained in its place.

The farms of Saxton and Powell were separated from each other by a creek, which during a portion of the year was dry. Their dwelling houses were situated about a mile apart.

Besides being a good farmer, Saxton was a first rate hunter, and spent such a portion of his time as he could spare from the duties of his farm, in killing deer and other game, which abounded in those regions. Powell never hunted. This, probably, was attributed to his want of skill in the use of a rifle. As he was passionately fond of venison, it was no unusual thing for the young Saxton, for reasons other than those of common-place, neighborly regard, to take him a deer.

It was on a most delightful morning, in the second autumn after his arrival in Illinois, that Saxton, with his rifle thrown over his shoulder; and his little son, Warren, by his side, sallied forth in quest of such game as Providence might throw in his way. He had not proceeded more than a quarter of a mile, before his attention was drawn towards the sound of a woodman's axe on a tree, a short distance in advance. It was a singular circumstance, certainly, for he was still on his own grounds. Who the trespasser was, he was puzzled to imagine. He quickened his pace, and soon discovered the individual to be Powell. Saxton, though surprised to see his friend felling one of his trees without having apprised him of his attention, was not in the least irritated, but an unlucky whim suddenly urging him to enjoy a little merriment at is friends expense, he inflated his lungs to their utmost capacity, and in clear, stentorian tones that made the forest ring, vociferated:

"St. George was an Englishman, and dearly loved roast beef,
St. Taffey was a Welchman born, and sure he was a thief."

He was interrupted by a scream or a yell from the Welchman, that completely paralized him.

"H-h-roo-oo! St. Tavit! What—what—what's that sir-r?"

"Hallo, Perry: is that you? What's what, my friend?"

"What was that you were singing about me, sir-r?"

"About you! Nothing about you, *my friend*. Your name is not St. Taffey, Perry! Come, here's my hand, my friend."

"Tavit: put! tavit a pit, sir! Your rascally insinuations were meant for me, sir-r! Shame of St. Tavit a thief—a thief did you say, Mr. Saxton? Let me inform you, sir, that since the creation of the World, *no thief* or other dishonorable character has ever dared to usurp the name of Powell, sir-r-r!

"I believe you, my friend, I believe you. I know you are an honorable man; as honorable as the great King Llewellin Ap—I forget his name—that you have often told me *you descended from*. *I meant no harm*, whatever, by the silly words you heard just now. They only happened to come into my head, and spout out of my mouth before I could stop them. Here's my hand and heart, Perry; give us your fives."

"Take them then, and welcome, sir-r!" screamed Powell, as he aimed a blow at Saxton's face. This however, the latter parried. Enraged at being thus foiled, Powell seized his axe, and would doubtless, soon have made mince meat of the Pennsylvanian, had not that individual's coolness and great bodily strength saved him. Seeing the infuriated little Welchman bent on mischief, Saxton disarmed him; and then catching him up in his arms, held him there, like a mouse in a vice. Powell made the most violent efforts to discharge himself; at the same time yelling, whooping, cursing and screaming like a demented Frenchman or Indian. Saxton, hiding that his mode of treatment, instead of cooling the madman's fever, tended to aggravate it, released him, merely observing as he did so, "Come Powell, you have had and done enough. I am at the end of my row, now; I want you to behave yourself." "Mr. Saxton," said Powell, "the devil has made you a larger man than I am, and endowed you with greater brute force than I possess; I being a man, and not a brute, sir-r! but if you have the smallest pretensions to the character of a *shentleman*, you won't refuse to give me satisfaction for the gross manner in which you have insulted, slandered and belied me, sir-r! There isn't much of me, I confess, sir; but what there is, is true ancient British, sir-r! Yes, *sir-r! Ancient British*, sir-r! None of your base-born, monkrel Anglo-Saxon breed, nor any of your piggarly, *Chickasaw Anglo Indian*, either, Mr. Fowler Saxton.—So, sir, I repeat it, if you are not a *coward*, as you are a *rascal* and a *liar*, sir, you will give me the satisfaction due from one shentleman to another, sir! The motto of my great progenitor Llewellin Ap Gwyder Ap Meredith, was: "*Nemo me impune lacessit*," to which my great-grandfather added that of "*Semper paratus*," Mr. Saxton, You understand me, sir."

Though no way allied to the *chivalry*, Saxton's dander was up, and he very readily agreed to give Powell all the satisfaction he desired. It was forthwith arranged that the hill-geraints should repair, the next morning, at or before daylight, to that part of the forest where the road between their dwellings was intersected by the creek, which was then dry. Every advantage which "God and nature" gave them might freely be used: and they were at liberty to blaze away with their rifles, at each other, as long as they pleased, or until their wounded honor was healed, by the death of both body and soul, of either or both combatants.

These arrangements having been made, the late bosom friends separated for their respective homes. On their way, Saxton cautioned his son Warren, to be silent with regard to what had just transpired. Before evening he put his rifle in the best possible order, and carefully loaded and primed it, after which, it was consigned to the rack over the outer door.

Saxton—so far from being a coward as Powell had asserted, was as brave a man as ever bore his Maker's image. He was not afraid to meet death in any *legal* manner, but he had always considered duelling as silly and criminal in the highest degree; and to deprive a fellow creature of that life which emanated from the Most High, and *which no other power* could bestow, was what, he had always felt assured, he could never bring himself to. Unfortunately, however, like too many other nominal Christians, Saxton could dictate laws for others; and when his moral courage was put to the test, it failed;—when called upon to practice his precepts, he—as himself expressed it—"could'nt come it." In the present age, when religion has doffed her rags, and is in no danger of loading her votaries to a cross, or a stake, but walks securely in her silver slippers, how very easy is it for the thousand of her wealthy and fashionable disciples, who are scattered broad cast over the land to follow in her train! But when trials beset them—when called upon, not to seal their faith with their blood—but simply (o forgive some real or imaginary injury—to follow the example of their *meek*, their *lowly*, their *forgiving* Lord and Master, and to *return good for evil*—how many do we not see, who, like Saxton, are afraid to do their duty; and like him are willing to stake their hopes of salvation, to gratify their pride, their hatred and their ridiculous notions of honor!

But let us return to the narrative: Saxton and his conscience had a terrible time of it that night, for he was a professor of religion; but about one or two o'clock of that awful morning that might seal his doom through eternity, he had settled down into the conviction that his case was a hard one. It would be hard to fight a duel—hard to kill a brother, or to be killed himself—very hard to disobey his God, and dare his displeasure; but it would be much harder—it would be *impossible* to live under the odium of cowardice. Better to commit murder, or to be shot, and to be tormented through the endless ages of eternity, than to be pointed at and stigmatized for a few brief years, though a crown of glory, with felicity beyond the power of man even to conceive, should at the end of that time, be his reward; so fight he must, and fight he would.

It having been arranged that Josh should go to mill the following day, the young man cut his wits to work to hunt up some present for Powell's daughter. Not being able to stumble on anything suitable for her, he concluded, at least, he would take the family a deer: it would gratify the father, and give him the opportunity of a *tete a tete* with Flora. No sooner had the labors of the day ceased, than Josh silently took down the rifle, and bent his steps towards a certain *salt lick*, which was much resorted to by deer, at nights. He was unsuccessful, however; he had seen but one deer, and that he had fired at and missed. This having happened on his return home, the gun was replaced in its rack without being reloaded.

Saxton having slept but indifferently, arose an hour before daylight. Hastily dressing himself, he swallowed a *horn*, took down his gun, and left the house. As this was quite a customary thing, of course it excited no suspicion. On approaching the battle-field, he made use of the utmost caution, lest his adversary might have got the start of him, and should take him by surprise. He succeeded, however, in reaching a certain stub, a hollow trunk of a large oak, that had been taken off about twenty feet above the ground. He had marked this tree the previous day. It was completely shrouded in grape vines of luxuriant growth. Having ascertained that he was not observed, Saxton secured his rifle on his person, and dexterously ascended, by the vines to the top of the stub. The descent into the interior, was easily effected by the aid of one of the stoutest vines. About three or four feet above the base of the tree, a hole had been cut some time previously, to aid some hunter in his search for the *critter* or *varmint* which was suspected of being secreted there. This aperture served as an excellent port-hole for Saxton's artillery; accordingly, its muzzle was protruded through it. In this masked battery, he patiently awaited the appearance of the enemy. During the half hour that succeeded, he and his conscience had another *skirmage*—as he himself termed it—in which the good Spirit partially prevailed. His conclusion was, that he would not take the life of Powell. He was conscious of his own superior skill as a marksman, and though if he could merely send the ball through some part of the Welchman's *dress*, *or even touch him gently* about some fleshy part, the desired end might be accomplished. Compromises to spare the effusion of human blood, can be as well made in a hollow tree, as in Congress—and with much less clamor.

No sooner had our Hero made this magnanimous resolve, than peeping through his port hole, he observed the dim figure of Perry emerge from the forest, and glide swiftly to a round stone about the size of an ordinary barrel that reared itself above the now dry creek, behind which he ensconced himself. Saxton's first impulse was to blaze away at him; but it was checked by the good spirit. There was not sufficient light to enable him to distinguish the precise mark he wished to strike. Daylight soon made its appearance, and the sight of Perry's head, cautiously raised above the rock, was followed by a sharp crack—no, click of Saxton's rifle. Down went the head behind the rock, quicker than if a ball from the Pennsylvanian's gun had passed through it. There was no danger of any such catastrophe taking place very soon, for not only was Saxton's rifle as empty as Josh had left it the previous night, but, in all probability, it would remain so until his return home; for in his haste to be early at the battle-field, he had overlooked his ammunition, and the thought was not likely to occur to him, of trying to supply himself from the Welchman's magazine. No sooner did he of the hollow-tree discover the dilemma in which he found himself, than a council of war was called. After due deliberation and much argument, it was unanimously resolved that as the impression made on the enemy by the first click, was favorable, to continue clicking until he should be compelled to evacuate the fort or to capitulate.

The arrival on the battle field of a third party, suddenly caused a suspension of hostilities. The new-comer was Josh, on his way to mill. When he came up to the stub that concealed his father, and saw the profusion of grapes by which it was covered, the thought struck him that a wagon load of grapes would be a better present for his *dulcinea* than nothing at all; so ordering a halt, and jumping out, he set to work to tear away the vines from the stub, with wonderful alacrity. In doing this, the unluckily, rather pulled away or broke the vine by which his father had lowered himself into the tree. It was in vain that the personage endeavored to make his son sensible of the mischief he was perpetrating. Josh knew nothing of the state of affairs in his father's citadel, but having filled his waggon, he jumped into it, and drove away at a furious rate, alternately singing and whistling in the exuberance of his joy.

Soon after Josh had disappeared, the clouds, which had threatened rain, commenced pouring down a heavy deluge; and, as a natural consequence, the creek began, rapidly, to fill. Poor Perry found his situation becoming every moment, not only increasingly uncomfortable, but critical in the extreme. What to do he knew not. If he remained where he was five minutes longer, he must inevitably be drowned or swept away by the torrent.—There was little time left for deliberation. As death was certain if he did not instantly evacuate his fort, and there was a chance—however remote, that Saxton might miss him if he fired, he promptly concluded to abandon the post and retreat as fast as possible. Previously to taking this step, however, he once more advanced his head, in order to endeavor to ascertain the whereabouts of Saxton. A click from that individual's gun instantaneously followed, and thus gave him the desired information.—But Perry, instead of dodging, as he had previously done, boldly stood his ground. At that instant his eye rested on the port-hole in the tree, with the rifle protruding from it. No sooner was this discovery made, than, bringing his shot gun to his shoulder, he levelled it and banged away. The discharge of the gun was immediately followed by something between a scream and a groan from the tree. Perry thought it a cry of mortal agony, but almost any other person would have construed it differently. Had Perry's blood been of the right *temperature*—had he been as collected as Old Rough and Ready himself, and had he taken deliberate aim at the port hole, or at Saxton within it, he would not have missed them; but as it was, the fluid in his veins had fallen to zero, while his brain was on fire—and his cold bath had given him such an ague fit, that he shook like a South American earthquake, and his teeth chattered like castanets. No wonder then, that instead of lodging his balls—for his gun was charged with three or four—in Saxton's body, he had missed the entire tree, by at least twenty feet. However, he now considered his *wounded honor*, and *felt perfectly satisfied*.

As soon as he found himself once more on *terra-firma*, he faced about, and in a voice of real emotion, though in an almost unknown jargon, hailed Saxton:

"Hi, Fow, f-f-fowly!"

"Hallo!"

"Wha-wha-what's the matter, Fowl-owl-owly! have I kil you, Fowly, my tear-f-f-friend!"

"I'm pretty *pad* off, that's cer-cer-tain Taf, I mean Perry!"

"My tear, tear friend! Can you ever forgive me!—I'm quite satisfied, now, Fowl-owl-owl-owly?"

"Are you! Well—so am I. But I should feel much more so, if you would come over and give me a little of your help—I'm in pretty much of a fix, I tell you."

"Py St. Ta-ta-vit! that I will, my friend, even if I f-f-f-f—pshaw! (I can't get the t—nt word out,)—f-f-f-free-fre—freeze." So saying, or trying to say, Perry dashed his gun to the ground, while he floundered into the creek, which with the utmost difficulty, he succeed in crossing. The hands of the two friends soon met through the port hole, and were squeezed and shaken with mutual good will. Perry's eager inquiries were soon satisfactorily answered. As he had fancied he had wounded Saxton, that person thought proper not to undeceive him. He showed a scar on his cheek which he had received in getting into the stub, and permitted Perry to infer that it had been inflicted by him. In spite of the violent ague by which the Welchman was shaken, he gave vent to the most extravagant mirth at the truly awkward predicament in which he found his late mortal foe, but now bosom friend. By Saxton's advice, he lost no time in getting to that individual's house, and sending second son, Elijah, to his assistance, who by enlarging the hole in the tree, soon set his father at liberty.

When the friends met at Saxtons, the family were informed, with certain modifications of the whole affair, and the innocent learned that the cause of the quarrel was a bee tree." All the boys who were capable of using an axe were dispatched to the forest to cut down the tree and bring home the honey; while Emma and Rosa very joyfully undertook the task of going in quest of Perry's wife and daughter. Never did a happier group meet around a western hearth, than those who were assembled in Saxton's commodious and comfortable log-house that day. The whi-key stew, and the song and the laugh went round, and the hands of the friends were once more squeezed, and eternal friendship pledged between them, while a perfectly satisfactory understanding existed between the younger members of the families. Saxton and Powell, during a long and useful career, were patterns of the truly christian virtues of forbearance and love. They had the happiness of seeing their families brought into closer alliance with each other, by the union of young Perry and Flora, and Josh, (whose deafness was radically cured by and old Indian medicine man) and Emma; and at the present day their grandchildren form a band of the most enterprising, virtuous and happy citizens of our Prairie State.

"A tree, when discovered in the woods, was always considered a lawful prize to the bee-bird. The practice still prevails in some portions of Illinois, and other Western States.

Mrs's Food.—What do you really live upon? The answer will be various enough. The Gaucho, who in the wild pampas of Buenos Ayres, managing his wild horse with incredible dexterity, throws a lasso, or bolas, to catch the ostrich, the guanaco, or the wild bull, consumes daily ten or twelve pounds of meat, and regards it as a high feast day when to any hacienda, he gains a variety in the shape of a morsel of pumpkin. The word bread does not exist in his vocabulary. The Irishman, on the other hand, regales himself in careless mirth on his "potatoes and point," after a day of painful labor, he who cannot help making a joke even of the name he gives to his scanty meal. Meat is a strange idea to him, and he is happy indeed, if four times a year, he can add a herring to season the mealy tubers. The hunter of the prairies lays the buffalo with sure bullet, and its juicy, fat-streaked hump, roasted between two hot stones, is to him the greatest of delicacies. Meanwhile, the industrious Chinese carries to market his carefully fattened rats, delicately arranged upon white sticks, certain to find a good customer among the epicures of Pekin; and in his hot, smoky hut, fast buried beneath the snow and ice, the Greenlander consumes his fat, which he has just carved, rejoicing over the costly prize, from a stranded whale. Here the black slave sucks the sugar-cane, and eats his banana; there the African merchant fills his wallet with sweet dates, his sole sustenance in a long desert journey; and there the Siamese crams himself with a quantity of rice from which a European would shrink appalled. And wheresoever over the whole inhabited earth we approach and demand hospitality, in almost every little spot a different kind of food is set before us, and the "daily bread" offered in another form.

A Dutch Sermon.—The following admirable production, delivered before a company of volunteer soldiers, during our revolutionary struggle, upon the eve of going "forth to glorious war," was calculated to inspire them with Herculean strength and courage: Mine friends, you first you comed here, you poor, and now, friends, you is proud; and you gotten on your unicorns, and dem vits you like a dogs on a hog's pack; now, mine friends let me tell you dis, a man is a man if he's no pigger as my thumb. Ven David went out to fight Goliah, he took noting vid him but one sling; now don't mistake me, mine friends, it was not a rum slug; nor no a gin slug; no, nor a mint water slug; no, it was a sling made vit a hickory stick. Now, ven Goliah sees David coming, he says, "you little tamp scoundrel, does you come to fight me? I will give you to the birds of the fielt, and the beasts of the air!" David says, "Goliah, Goliah, the race is not always nit the shwift, nor is the battle nit the shtrong; and a man is a man if he's no pigger as my thumb." So David he fixes a shtone in his sling, and he draws it at Goliah, ant knocks him rite in the vorehead, and den David takes Goliah's sword, and cuts off his head—and den all the party came out and strewed flowers in his way, and sung, "Saul is a croat man, for he has kilt dousands, but David is a creater as he, for he has kilt Goliah." Now, mine friends, when you comes out to vight nit the tamp British, remember what I dell you, dat a man is a man if he's no pigger as my thumb.

Dow Jr's. Faith.—I believe that kicking against custom, and spitting in the face of fashion, is a futile and foolish endeavor. Both may need correction—but they must and will have their own way.

I believe that if the devil be the father of liars, he has a plagued large family to look after, and that it is rapidly increasing.

I believe girls are like kittens—gently smooth them the right way, they rub and *purr* most affectionately; but give them the contrary brush, and their backs up in the most disdainful manner. They like to be kissed, but shun a delicacy about the operation.

I believe human flesh is hard to digest. Jonah didn't sit easy on the stomach of the whale.

I believe that simple honesty, the naked truth, pure virtue, and a straight up and down way of dealing with the world, have as much advantage over the vices, tricks and stratagems in the long run, as a good square-trotting horse has over a prancing pony or a rackey that goes his mile or two like the mischief, and is done for the rest of the journey.

A Smart Boy.—A little boy, "well in his boots," for the first time, and very proud of them, said to his mother, after reading his customary chapter in the "Family Bible" in the morning:—"Mother, why did'nt Moses wear boots?"

"Why, my son, what makes you ask *that* question?—Perhaps he *did* wear boots, my dear: we don't know."

"No, mother, he did'nt, because the Bible says that the voice that came out of the burning bush told him to take off his *shoes*."

There was no rejoinder to this "clincher."

A Broad Hint.—At a party, the other evening, the conversation turned, as it naturally does among the young folks, upon marriage, the other convenient subject besides the weather, when every other fails. One of the belles, addressing a beau, quite unconsciously, (as she explained) said;—"If I were you, and you me, I would have been married long ago!"

Natural Affinity.—An outside passenger of a coach had his hat blown over a bridge, and carried away by the stream.

"Is it not very singular," said he to a gentleman who was seated beside him, "that my hat took that direction?"

"Not at all replied the latter; it is natural that a *hearer* should take to the water.

☞ A young woman alighted from a carriage at our depot the other day, when a piece of ribbon detached itself from her bonnet and fell into the bottom of the carriage. "You have left your *bow* behind," said the driver. "No I aint, *he's gone a fishing*," instantly replied the damsel, and stepped into the Captain's waiting-room

GEN. PIERCE AND HIS ASSAILANTS.

A NOBLE VINDICATION BY AN OFFICER OF THE U. S. ARMY.

We find in the Albany *Argus*, of the 15th, a letter from Major Wisser, of the U. S. Army, called out by the repeated and disgraceful attacks of the whig press upon the character and soldierly bearing of Gen. Pierce while in Mexico. In this letter Major Wisser fully and unreservedly repells these dastardly attacks, and bears honorable testimony in behalf of the Democratic nominee. We would like to find room for the whole letter, but it is impossible; we must therefore content ourself with that portion devoted to a history of the battles before the walls of the city of Mexico, in which it is alledged, by the whig press, Gen. Pierce "*fainted*" through fear, and "fell from his horse." The letter is dated Troy, N. Y., July 13th, 1852, and the writer says:

"My acquaintance with Gen. Pierce dates from the period at which the American army became concentrated in the 'Basin of Mexico.' I was ordered to report to him for duty, as the chief of the staff of his brigade, but the day before the army commenced its movements around the south side of Lake Chalco, on to the city of Mexico. The order was anything but agreeable to me, at first, as it removed me from the staff of one of the ablest and most distinguished generals of the Mexican war, and from duty with a brigade of the best troops in the army; and as I had, until joining this splendid corps, been constantly on duty with new troops ever since the close of the campaign on the lower Rio Grande, it was with no little disappointment and chagrin that I found myself compelled to quit my old companions in arms, with whom I was anxious to share the honors which, all could see, were soon to be won; and to take my chances for laurels with a corps of raw recruits, who, with the exception of some skirmishing with the "guerillas," had never been under fire. But in compensation for this disappointment, I was most agreeably surprised and delighted with the manner and bearing of my new commander,—whom I now saw for the first time, and who received me with an open, manly and soldierlike frankness and cordiality which completely charmed me, and made me forget that we had not been comrades of a dozen campaigns. After an interval of general conversation, the all-absorbing topic of the army, relative to the war in which we were engaged, naturally came in review. The motives he, assigned for taking a part in the war were peculiarly characteristic, and were so different from any of those which were generally supposed to have actuated the mass of our citizens, who rushed by thousands and tens of thousands to the theatre of action, that I could not but be struck with them.

He said, in substance, as nearly as I can now recollect, that in his section of the Union, the war was very unpopular; that he, nevertheless, was among those who believed it to be a just one, and that, whether just or not, now that it had commenced, it ought to be prosecuted with vigor to a favorable termination. After so decided a stand, as he had taken, in behalf of the policy of the government, and on the subject of the justice, the expediency, and the necessity even of the war, he knew, he said, that it would never do for him to shrink from any of the legitimate consequences of the views he had urged upon his fellow countrymen: adding, what I then readily believed, and of which I am now more than ever convinced, that he had not the least disposition to avoid those consequences, although he had nothing to play for in the great game of war which was then going on—having already declined higher honors than it were possible for him, at his time of life, to win in another and an untried career. When, therefore, New England was called upon to furnish her quota of men for the war, he felt bound, *in consistency*, not only to offer his own services, but to exert his influence in obtaining those of his fellow citizens.

From the conversation, I at once became satisfied that the leading motive of General Pierce in coming to Mexico was *patriotism*, pure and undefiled by any one selfish or sordid motive; and believing this, I should have respected him, though his military career had been a total failure. But his military career was not a failure, as there is an abundance of evidence to prove—His march from Vera Cruz to Puebla, is conceded on all hands to have been of the most brilliant and successful of the war, and drew from the whole army, from the General-in-Chief to the lowest subaltern, a generous and unqualified commendation. This march was performed in midsummer, under a burning tropical sun; through a country infested with innumerable bands of "guerillas," and singularly favorable for their operations. With these active and ferocious banditti, the General had several skirmishes; in one of which, in particular, he displayed no less courage and gallantry as a soldier, than capacity and con

one of these wagons, for the night; but when morning came, it found him so stiffened from the effects of his bruises, and the cold wet air, that he could scarcely move. He nevertheless persisted in taking the saddle, although he was utterly incapable of getting into it without assistance. In the meantime General Persifer F. Smith, the hero of this field, who had been actively and indefatigably engaged all night long, in gaining the rear of the enemy's entrenched camp, came thundering down upon the astonished Mexicans, a little after sunrise, like an Alpine avalanche. The scene was too exciting for so ardent and enthusiastic temperament as that of Gen. PIERCE, and forgetting his physical pains in the exultation of his spirits, he hurried to join in the pursuit of the already flying foe. Arrived at the town of San Angel, some six miles from the field of Contreras, a halt was directed in order to refresh the troops and prepare them for the great struggle of the day, yet to come, in which hundreds of gallant fellows, now flushed with the morning's victory, were destined to find their next repose in the sleep of death. The General was, even now, paying the penalty of his over exertion and excitement in the pursuit, and his Aid-de-camp, Lieutenant, now Brevet Major FITZGERALD, and myself, both urged him to go no farther, as he would, sooner or later, be forced to yield to physical weakness and pain. A little further on, and at the church of Coyocan where the Commander-in-Chief habitually held himself during the battle of Churubusco, we casually encountered that officer; who, having been informed of Gen. PIERCE's mishap of the evening before, and seeing the difficulty with which he kept the field, kindly added the weight of his influence and authority to the importunities of Lieutenant FITZGERALD and myself, in order to dissuade Gen. PIERCE from going into action, now already commenced. The General, however, was immoveable in his determination to lead his brigade into the engagement, and the reasons he offered for so doing, were too forcible and too consonant with the soldierly feelings of those who surrounded him, to admit of any further remonstrance or expostulation.—From this time I was separated from him until the battle was over, and cannot, therefore, speak of my own personal knowledge, of what befel him or how he deported himself in the ever memorable conflict of that day. He accompanied the two regiments of his brigade, then at hand (the 12th and 15th,) in an operation which had for its object the turning of the enemy's position and the intercepting of his retreat towards the capital, whilst I was sent for the 9th, of New England regiment, which, together with a section of the Mountain Howitzer Battery, had previously been posted on one of the roads leading from San Angel to the city, but was now ordered to join the brigade. Agreeably to my instructions I hurried in this detachment, and arrived at the position occupied by SHIELDS' and PIERCE's troops, at a moment when no little confusion prevailed in their ranks, owing to a galling flank and reverse fire which they were then receiving from the enemy.—Seeing no one on the ground at that moment, authorized to give instructions relitive to the troops I took the responsibility of posting them, in the General's name, perpendicular to the left of Gen. SHIELDS' line, in order to show front to the enemy hovering on our left flank. Having made this disposition of the New England regiment, I remained with it until the close of the battle. I am this minute in these particulars, in order to show how I came to be separated from Gen. PIERCE during the entire engagement as well as to explain certain passages of his official report, which might otherwise appear unsatisfactory. In the meantime, I have it from several reliable sources, that Gen. PIERCE was on the field and was as much exposed as any other man in it, though unfortunately for him and for his command, he was unable to participate actively in the struggle. Lieut. FITZGERALD, than whom a more gallant soldier and chivalric gentleman does not exist, informed me, immediately after the battle, that he was continually by the side of the General, except when carrying his orders to the troops, and that, owing to the difficulties of the ground over which he had to struggle, (it being soft and yielding, and cut up by many broad and deep ditches,) in his then weak and bruised condition, he finally fell, faint and completely exhausted, within the range of the enemy's musketry on the one side, and his cavalry escopetes on the other; thus showing that, if he had intended to avoid the dangers of the field, he made a most unfortunate selection of a hiding place; for the ground on which he is said to have fallen, is a dead level, and was incapable of affording the least shelter from the cross-fire which raked nearly every foot of its surface.

So much then for this fainting fit, over which the enemies of General PIERCE gloat with such evident satisfaction. He who could find in such an incident, occurring under such circumstances, anything to the prejudice of a man's courage, must, himself, be a patroon of the most despicable character. In point of fact, the first and *only* man in Mexico, that I ever heard allude to this affair, to the disparagement of General PIERCE, was just such a person as is here supposed: and the first reference to it, in this country, which came to my notice, was made by the editor or correspondent of a contemptible and scurrilous print, not a thousand miles from your city—one, indeed, which is so scurrilous that it would be incapable of carrying with it the least influence in the community in which its vile sheets find a limited circulation, were it not that its low abuse and ribald jests find an occasional vehicle, in the columns of more respectable, or, at least, more pretending journals.

General PIERCE, as is well known, was selected by the General-in-Chief, one of the commissioners to settle the terms of the armistice which was proposed immediately after the battle of Churubusco—an evidence of the confidence which General SCOTT had in his abilities, diplomatic as well as military. In this connection it may not be out of place to state that General PIERCE entered most heartily into the measures of the General-in-Chief, for the speedy termination of the war. Having no ulterior objects to gain by a factious and ill-timed opposition to the views and acts of his commanding officer, he exerted himself, like a true patriot and soldier, to give them the effect intended, whatever might be said as to their expediency. I doubt not but General SCOTT, himself, would bear willing testimony to this fact, as it could not have escaped his notice.

At Molino del Rey, General PIERCE rendered good service in relieving WORTH's division after the long and sanguinary conflict maintained by that gallant corps. His brigade was posted some miles off, when the action began, but arrived in time to take the place of WORTH's troops and bring off their killed and wounded from under the guns of Chapultepec and the fire of the enemy's musketry posted in the wood behind the mill. His gallant bearing on this occasion, attracted particular attention.

Thus closed the most important portion of the brief military career of him who is the subject of this communication, he being confined to his bed from severe indisposition on the day of the battle of Chapultepec and the Garitas—the last genral engagement which took place in the Valley of Mexico. Having remained in the capital until there was no longer any prospect of a resumption of hostilities, he left the country, in December, for the United States, and repaired to his home in New Hampshire, where he was welcomed as the cherished and favorite son of the "Granite State."

HENRY CLAY'S FAMILY.—Mr. Clay's domestic biography is much less known than his political life, with the movements of which his countrymen are generally familiar. When Mr. Clay removed from Virginia, where he was born, to Kentucky, his future residence, he married Lucretia Hart daughter of Thomas Hart Esq., a prominent citizen of Lexington. Another daughter of the same gentleman was married to Hon. James Brown, of New Orleans, Minister at Versailles during the administration's of Messrs. Monroe and Adams. Mrs. Clay, who is now in her seventy first year, and in the enjoyment of good health, has been the mother of eleven children, four of whom died in childhood. Eliza, a young lady of unusual promise, died suddenly, in 1824, while on her way to Washington with her father; and almost the same moment, the parents received intelligence of the decease of another daughter, the wife of Mr. Dabalde, of New Orleans. A third daughter, upon whom the father's affections seem to have entered, after the death of the other two, died in 1835. She was married to Mr. James Erwine, of New Orleans; and her loss was a blow from which Mr. Clay never recovered. Of the five sons, the eldest, Theodore Wythe Clay has been, since boyhood, an inmate of a lunatic asylum. Thomas Hart Clay, born in 1813, resides in Kentucky, and is engaged in the manufacture of hemp. Henry Clay, Jr., lost his life at the battle of Buena Vista. James B. Clay and John M. Clay the youngest, are now practising the profession of the law in their native State.

Erie Weekly Observer.

ERIE, PA.

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 24, 1852.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

GEN. FRANKLIN PIERCE,

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

WILLIAM R. KING,

OF ALABAMA.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

WM. SEARIGHT of Fayette County.

☞ The Buffalo "*Rough Notes*" says that Capt. McFayden, for many years the popular commander of the steamboat *Madison*, was drowned near the outlet of Green Bay into Lake Michigan, by the swamping of his boat while fishing. The place where this melancholy occurrence took place is known as Death's Door. Capt. M. had been connected with steamboats on the lakes for the last thirty years, and was widely known and respected. Two young men who were with him escaped by swimming.

☞ We notice that J. G. & W. I. Mills have made an addition to their establishment, by occupying the room lately occupied by Roger's Hat Store, thus making it one of the most extensive establishments in the city.—Mr. Jackson, their agent, is one of the *cleverest fellows* in the city, and we think any one who deals with him once will do so again. For particulars see advertising pager.

☞ We forgot to notice last week, the advent among the newspapers of the county, of "*Young's Waterford Dispatch*" It is issued in the flourishing village of Waterford, by Young & Lynn, J. S. M. Young, Editor; and is altogether a neat and creditable production.

☞ The *Gazette* says we offer the *Observer* to whig subscribers, payable when Scott is elected President. We beg our cotemporary's pardon, but we offer no such thing. We can't afford to wait that length of time for our pay; but if any of the followers of Scott and Graham want it they can be supplied and pay for it when Pierce is elected. And that is not betting either, and you know it. Suppose we should sell the Editor of the *Gazette* a horse, payable when Louis Napoleon becomes Emperor, or Queen Victoria blesses England with another Prince, would that be a bet that either event will take place?—Not at all! The fact is the *Gazette* is more nice than wise—and not for the want of brains either, but because it is fearful such an offer will be the *means of circulating* the *Observer* among those who otherwise would not see it! That's the secret!

☞ The *Gazette* is amazingly troubled because the *Observer* gives currency to the "fire in the rear," discharged from whig batteries upon the waning fortunes of Gen Scott. It endeavors to whistle up courage by attempts to belittle their importance, but it will not do—it sees the hand writing upon the wall, and all its "vaporing" about an "easy victory," cannot deceive.

☞ The *Commercial* has not found that clause in the Constitution "conferring upon Congress the power to commence and carry on a *general system of Internal* Improvements." When it does, we shall probably hear of it.

☞ FIZZLES.—The whigs are great for "fizzles;" they not only "fizzle" in their meetings—especially ratification meetings—but there are notable "fizzles" among their newspapers. Last week the *Commercial* announced with a flourish of trumpets, that it would annihilate the poor unlearned *Observer*, for having the temerity to comment upon Gen. Scott's proposition to make "intelligent citizens" by one year's service in the army or navy, but this week it "kinder gin out"—f-i z-z-l-e-d.

Where is the Enthusiasm?

The whig papers are anxious to create the impression that the *enthusiasm among the people* for Scott is equal to what it was for Harrison, Clay and Taylor, in 1840, '44 and '48; but where is the evidence? If it could be shown, Erie county is the place to exhibit it! Every politician who passed through, and every person who witnessed, those campaigns in Erie county, knows full well that ere this time in the season there was nothing thought of, nothing talked of, but the election. Flags streamed from almost every house top; miniature poles were run up in every door yard with strips of painted cotton informing the learned and unlearned that there dwelt a whig; miniature politicians of both sexes, barely free from the surveillance of the wet-nurse, shouted their politics, and hurrahed for Harrison, Clay or Taylor, as they hurried to school or chased the kite. One tap of the Court House bell, or one toot of that old tin horn, that was wont to summon the faithful to council, was sufficient to draw hundreds together. Mechanics left their shops, merchants their desks, professional men their offices, and the farmer his plow, to mingle in "hard-cider" pow-wows, or Ashland and Buena Vista gatherings. Is there any thing similar to such a state of public feeling now? Where are the Scott poles?—where are the "Lundy's Lane" flags?—who hears the whigs in miniature shout "hurrah for Scott"?—in fact, do the politicians even proclaim their faith by works? If so, where are the Scott clubs? The answer is plain; they are not formed yet; and why they are not formed is because *the material is lacking. The mechanic will not leave* his shop—the merchant has other business—the professional man has better employment for his time!—the farmer has found he can make more by sticking to his plow than by running to political gatherings at the beck of *interested "office holders."* And *here is the secret* why the ratification meeting last week proved such a notable failure! There is no enthusiasm among the people now, and there will not be hereafter. The politicians may get warmed up on local questions by-and-by, but *so far as the Presidential question is concerned*, the day of "monster meetings," "tremendous gatherings," "unparalleled enthusiasm," is over! The country is prosperous—money is abundant—every avenue of trade is flourishing—even the political crookers are ashamed to cry "hard times," and without that *cry whigery never* did flourish and never will! Again we ask, where is the enthusiasm?

☞ The *Commercial* appears to be as good at a fib as at a fizzle. For instance, it intimates that in quoting *from* Dr. Wayland *we did not "quote correctly"*—that instead of quoting this sentence in full—"Improvements of coasts and harbors, and all that is necessary for the security of external commerce, must be done by the public,"—we "stopped after the word Harbors!" Perhaps, if the Editor of the *Commercial will examine the article* alluded to, July 1st, he will find he has fibed a little!

☞ GIVING IT UP.—The Whigs are beaten. The New York *Tribune*, with its immense power of brass, can count as probably for Scott only 134 votes, a majority being 149. To get the 134 it claims New York, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, New Jersey, Connecticut and North Carolina!! all of which the people will "*probably deduct.*" The Whigs are beaten. They thus virtually give it up in advance.

☞ Gen. Scott says in his letter to Wm. E. Robinson that his Native letter was written under circumstances of unusual excitement; and now the New York *Times* has discovered that he *didn't* write any such letter at all, and offers a large bet to sustain its assertion! First Gen. Scott wrote the letter under *excitement*; secondly, he *didn't write it at all*; thirdly, it was as unexceptionable letter, any how. The last or third point will be in the *Times* of 2d July.—*Detroit Free Press.*

The *Times* is not singular in this mode of reasoning, Mr. *Free Press*. Our neighbor of the *Commercial* is down upon us with a similar battery. First, Scott's letter to Reid is his "own testimony" to prove him so Catholic—second to prove him no "native," "it is a matter of doubt whether Gen. Scott ever wrote the Reid letter;" and third, if he did write it, it does'nt prove Gen. Scott "opposed to the citizenship of foreigners." This world is certainly getting too smart—it can't last!

Gen. Scott Weighed in his own Scales.

When a candidate comes before the people, and, for the want of a better, plants himself upon a platform composed of the "incidents" of his own life, it is no more than fair these "incidents" should all be held up for public examination. Gen. Scott says, in his letter accepting the whig nomination, that he "can offer no other pledge or guaranty, than the *known incidents* of a long public life, now undergoing the severest examination." Gen. Scott certainly could not have alluded, in this remark, to the "incidents" of his *military career*, for it is not as a leader of armies that he is offered for the suffrage of the American people. He aspires now to be their civil head, hence it must be his political "incidents," his civil views to which he invites scrutiny, and which he wishes to *leave in "pledge"* for his good behavior. And what (asks the Rochester *Advertiser*, from which we now proceed to quote) are these views—these "incidents?" Let us examine them a little in detail—for Gen. Scott has courted this examination:—In his celebrated "Astor House parlor" letter, he distinctly says that "should any considerable number of my fellow countrymen assign me, or desire to give me, a prominent position before the public, I shall take time to methodize my views on the great questions you have proposed."

A considerable number of his fellow countrymen having assigned the position anticipated, and he having proceeded to "methodize his views," it now becomes the duty of his countrymen to examine these views, and see whether they will stand the test of a "severe examination!"

"INCIDENT" THE FIRST.—*Gen. Scott's views of the Land Distribution, the Bankrupt Law, and the U. S Bank.*

In a circular letter written from Washington in October, in referring to the measures of the Harrison whig Administration, Gen. Scott says:

"*If I had the honor of a vote on the occasion*, it would have been given in favor of the Land Distribution Bill, the Bankrupt Bill, and the second bill for creating a Fiscal Corporation—having long been under the conviction that in peace as in war, something efficient, in the nature of a Bank of the United States, is not only 'necessary and proper,' but indispensable to the successful operations of the treasury, as well as to many of the wants of our commerce and currency. WINFIELD SCOTT."

Here we find not only a corrupt system of land distribution advocated, and the abominations of the swindling Bankrupt law defended—but we find the Ghost of a Monster Bank disentombed—the fossile remains of that same old Monster which was strangled by the vigilance and intrepidity of the Hero of New Orleans—the veteran Jackson.

"INCIDENT THE SECOND—*Gen. Scott's views on naturalization "methodized."*

In order to introduce Gen. Scott's methodical views on the subject, it is necessary to repeat a portion of the "indignation" letter which he wrote in 1841—

"Fired with indignation (said Gen. Scott) two friends sat down with me, in my parlor at the Astor House, (Nov., 1840) to draw up an address, designed to rally an American party.

The day after the election I set out for the South, and have never known precisely, why our appeal was not published. Probably the election of Gen. Harrison rendered the publication at that time unnecessary, in the opinion of my two friends.

I now hesitate between extending the period of residence before naturalization and a total repeal of all acts of congress on the subject—my mind inclines to the latter.

Concurring fully in the principles of the Philadelphia movement, I should prefer assuming the name of American *republicans, as in New York, or democratic Americans*, as I should respectfully suggest.

Wishing success to the great work (of organising a Native American party) which you and other patriots have set on foot, I remain with high respect, your fellow-citizen." "WINDFIELD SCOTT."

But the hasty manner in which this letter was written, did not allow time fully to "methodize" and elaborate his views. Consequently he does that same, in extenso, in a communication to the National Intelligencer. In this deliberately considered essay, Gen. Scott advocates the passage of a law providing—

"That no alien arriving in the United States after Six months from the passage of this act, shall ever acquire the right to vote, except in the manner hereinafter prescribed, for any elector of President or Vice President of the United States; for any member of the House of Representatives of the same; for any Governor, member of the Legislature, Judge of any Court of Record, or Sheriff, in any State or Territory of the United States, or for any Mayor, Intendent, President, Alderman, Assistant Alderman, or Common Councilman of any city, borough or incorporated town or village, in any of the said States or their Territories, or within the District of Columbia."

The only condition on which such aliens shall ever be allowed the right to vote, according to this Scott scheme is, that they shall serve two years in the army of the United States or during a war—a new kind of conscript system.

Gen. Scott further declares, *in elucidation and defence* of this scheme of his, that he thinks "we are liberal enough, when, in providing for America we leave the door of admission open to the children of foreigners, now abroad, who may hereafter be born here, without allowing *their fathers to come and help to govern us.* We, who alone have any right to think on the subject, claim that we can best govern ourselves, and the better such government, in the meantime, so much the better for the foreigners who may hereafter come among us, and for their American born children."

These are some of the prominent views—these the "incidents" in the life of General Scott, which we must take as an earnest of what he would attempt to do, where he invested with authority of Chief Megistrate of this Republic.

It is in vain to say that he now tries to trim his sails to the popular breeze—that he is now willing to take back and repudiate the well-known incidents of a long life—his opinions, his settled convictions have been embodied in his writings, and he must stand or fall by them; he has referred us to them as the only pledge which he can give of his future course—and we ask our readers to judge whether they are such sentiments and views as the American people wish to see carried out in this enlightened age

Gov. Bigler—Senator Broadhead.

In an article relating to the interests of Pennsylvania, the *Farmer*, printed at Wilksbarre, Luzerne county, thus truly speaks:

"It is the fortune of Pennsylvania, at the present moment, *to possess* an Executive who is acquiring a high character as a stalwart and steady defender of the rights of the people. It is equally her pride that in the Senate of the United States, she is represented by a Democratic Senator who adorns and honors her character by a steady and unyielding devotion to the principles which her career has illustrated From both these sources, her people derive substantial protection and advantage, which they are enlightened and intelligent enough to appreciate. When her vote shall be cast for the Democratic nominee for President, she will have aided to place in the highest position in the Nation, an Executive composed of the same incorruptible elements, whose pride and glory it will be to aid in vindicating and maintaining the same principles of justice and sound Government."

☞ BACKING ONES FRIENDS.—Some of the whig papers have a queer way of treading on the corns of their candidate, Gen. Scott. The Buffalo *Commercial*, for instance, the other day in noticing the repeal of the "homestead law" of Illinois, says: "The odium excited against it was similar to that which existed *against the old Bankrupt Law*. The popular voice imperiously and almost unanimously demanded its repeal, and it was promptly effected. It does not require a very long time for the *people to ascertain* that innovation is not necessarily improvement; and when *interested demagogues lead them astray*, they speedily retrace their steps." Who were the "interested demagogues," pray, that "led them astray," when the "Bankrupt Law" against which such "odium was excited," was passed? The "truth of history" would most probably point to the men now most enthusiastic in the advocacy of Gen. Scott; and he himself has declared, in one of the pages of his "model letter writer," that:

"If I had had the honor of a vote on the occasion, it would have been given in favor of the Land Distribution bill, *the Bankrupt bill*, and the second bill for creating a fiscal corporation—having long been under a conviction that, in peace, as in war, something efficient, in the nature of a bank of the United States, is not only "necessary and proper," but indispensable to the successful operations of the treasury, as well as to many of the wants of our commerce and currency."

Query—did the *Commercial* mean to tread upon the General's corns, in the above threat at "interested demagogues" who led the "people astray" *in support of* laws against which such "odium" attaches as the "old Bankrupt Law." If it did, we call that backing ones friends, with a vengeance!

Correspondence of the Erie Observer.

LETTER FROM CALIFORNIA.

STOCKTON, June 14, 1852.

MR. EDITOR:—It was on a very pleasant morning, about the 10th of last month, that, with just enough business for an excuse, (no American travels without business) we made our escape from the dust and cares of the city, and squeezing our slender person into the Sonora Stage-Coach, had rattled out of town before six in the morning, and were gliding along through the oak groves upon the high-way to the mines. We were joined at the out-skirts of the City by two additional coaches, bound for the same point, each with its nine or ten "insides," besides quite as many as it was safe to carry above *decks*. There are nine or ten lines leaving and arriving daily at Stockton, communicating with Sacramento city, and points in the southern mines. These coaches are usually well filled, and yield on an average twenty cents a mile for each passenger. The roads, bridges, ferries, etc., etc., of California are all the result of *private enterprise*, the public being quite too slow a team for the people to wait upon. Sonora lies nearly due east from Stockton, and is distant about seventy miles. The road was smooth, the horses spirited, the air soft and balmy, and no annoyances save the crowded state of the coach and an irresistable inclination to sleep without any earthly chance of gratifying it. Dozing in a stage-coach certainly has the effect of facilitating social intercourse: for instance as we pitched into a capacious vest whose idiocracy seemed to be quartz mining, *besides making quite a muss with a very coquettish little* bonnet, and interrupting the perusal of what looked to us very much like a love-letter. But now mark the difference (we always did, bless the ladies) the gentleman never forgave us, while on the contrary we become very *good friends with the aforesaid bonnet.*

Our road lay over a level prairie, carpeted at present with green grass and wild flowers, and bearing a growth of oak timber sufficient for a shade and yet not thick enough to prevent a carriage from passing through in any direction. This continued for twenty-five miles.—The topography then changed, the timber ceased entirely, the road wound around and over grassy hills, which as we advanced became more abrupt, until rising higher and higher, they were lost in the pine clad but sterile *spurs of the Sierra Nevada. Caravans of teams* and trains of packed mules were constantly passing us.—Houses of entertainment invited the traveler to refreshment and repose at intervals of two or three miles. We dined at Knight's *ferry*, on the Stanislaus *river*, forty miles *from* Stockton. Here *we saw the first indication* of the miner. The banks and bars of this *river* have all been worked and the "*rockers*" and "*longtoms*" were seen about the ferry, at present laid aside, until the high waters produced by the melting of the snows in the mountains shall have subsided. The digger Indians have a quantity of land set apart for them here by the commissioners, and form quite a colony. A government contractor issues to them daily rations of fresh beef, and they revel in all the luxury of filth vermin and indolence; their mud hovels and raw-hide tents were scattered along the river bank and clustered about over the hills; quite too lazy to work you most them occasionally loafing about among the mines, where they manage to pick up enough of the *truck* to supply them with the luxury of a pair of raw-hide boots or a bottle of mean whiskey. They are certainly the lowest of all in the scale of humanity; without sufficient spirit for cannibals, their greatest delight is in the *mastication of a dish of nutritious roots or a good fat louse.* Bedding a crowd of these creatures, that were lying about the tavern going in stupid wonder upon the traveler's good-bye, we crossed the river. Here the road at once dives into the spurs of the mountains, and becomes more difficult; with five stout *posters we were ye*, obliged to relieve them by short walks up the sides of the mountains. Huge black rocks stood by the road side, great pine trees cast their shadow across our path while jutting heights frowned upon us from all sides.—Seven miles travel brought us to the confines of the mining ground, or *dry diggings*, and we could see the white walls of the tents upon the distant hills. The valleys closed in to the width of a wagon road in many places, the little streams came pleding along, dark with mud, whereat the *sulky vast* was sure there was mining where that water came from."

Occasionally dirt thrown up, or a deep pit, would mark the labors of some miner on his prospecting tour. Now and then patches of ground marked off into claims, with notices written on pieces of paper, *setting forth* the pretensions of the parties, met the eye; at length we arrived at Wood's creek, a stream that takes its rise in the mountains above Sonora, and is crossed by the road for the first time, about ten miles from the town. Its bed has yielded many a poor fellow a pile, and although worked in many parts over and over, continues to yield to the industrious a rich reward. Tents and cabins were scattered about promiscuously, and their occupants were seen plying the pick and shovel most unceasingly along the stream and its immediate banks. The hearty sunburnt fellows rested a moment from their toilsome labors, and indulged in a little idle curiosity as we passed by, then as *if regretting* the precious moment forever lost they rattled the dirt into the "long-tom" with redoubled vigor. The process of mining in the Placer or Surface diggins is quite simple. A claim usually consists of from thirty to one hundred feet square, depending upon the laws established in the different localities. Troughs formed by boards conduct a stream of water of some twenty cubic inches, from ten to twenty yards; this is called the sluice; at the lower extremity of this is the *long-tom*, which is but a continuation of the sluice, save that at the *termination of the tom* it is spread out to the breadth of three feet, turned up like the front part of a sled, and has a bottom composed of sheet iron perforated with holes about the size of a five cent piece. The dirt is first cast into the sluice, where the water rushing upon it soon *brings it to the consistency of mud*, then carries it down into the *tom*, where it is stirred about with the hoe until it is thoroughly dissolved, and the stones separated from the clay and cast out; the clay then in this liquid state passes through these holes in the bottom and is received in a *broad shallow box* with partitions where the gold settles to the bottom and the water passes off, and performs the same service to some neighboring machine. Two men can work one of these *toms*, but five is considered a full compliment. It is the most approved mode of *working now in vogue*, the pan and rocker having been cast aside, and is only seen in the hands of the Mexican and Chinaman.

We were now within the confines of the Placers, and every species of industry seemed directly tending to the mining interest. The carpenter was at work repairing or making the sluice or *tom*; the blacksmith performed the same office to the pick and crowbar, and if we met a cart it was usually at work removing some fellow's tools and "tom." Men crossed our path or were seen straying over the hills with pick and pan, on their voyages of discovery. In many places the entire face of the country seemed to have been turned up by these human moles, and was staked off into claims. Miners were seen at work in the ravines and gulches wherever the eye wandered; even the mountains showed where they had been pierced for the gold bearing quartz, and parcelled out by the hungry aspirants for wealth. About four miles from the city (for Sonora is a city) we bounced into the little town of "Camp Seco," comprising some forty structures There were several stores open, one spacious bar-room and billiard-saloon, a lawyers office, a doctor shop, restaurants, bakeries, butcher shops, ball alleys, a dance-house, and drinking places in abundance. The place is huddled together quite compactly, leaving not more than eight feet of a street. Like all mining towns it sprang up in a day, and is built without regard to order, other than such as necessity or the convenience of the moment may have suggested. Its about a *fac simile* of the rest of the places, presenting nothing of interest to the observer unless you may rank as such dirty canvass walls and heaps of empty bottles. Quite a number of little places are built within the circuit of a mile or two of it, bearing such high sounding titles as Yorktown, Georgetown, Jamestown &c., &c. But a limited number of persons can now work in these *dry diggings* on account of the scarcity of water, and consequently these embryo cities are at this time rather dull, and will continue so until the rainy season sets in, when all will be life and animation again. The inconvenience arising from want of water, is being fast remedied by the construction of small canals, built usually by companies, which carry the water to the distant placers, sometimes traversing twenty or thirty miles. They form a source of revenue, often greater and always more certain than the mines; each laborer who receives his supplies from that source, paying a tribute to the company of from one to two, and a *half dollars per day.*

We arrived in Sonora about five in the evening. It is built in a narrow gap in the hills, and numbers about fifteen hundred inhabitants. The houses are built upon one principal street, which twists and turns in a style that would shock the taste of a Philadelphian. It was originally a camp of Chile miners, but the Americans have replaced their tents by wooden buildings, some of which are quite neat, and a spirit of enterprise has transported to this point, in the fastness of the mountains, all the conveniences, luxuries, as well as the vices of our Atlantic cities. Every foot of ground about the place has been dug over, and the miners are now making encroachments upon the streets and houses. If a workman strikes a lead passing under a house, he rents the house and follows up his fortunes. A lucky fellow took out a chunk while we was there, from one of the houses, valued at upwards of eleven hundred dollars, and we understood they had marked out their claims all over the town, hoping that a lucky fire might occur, when they would have an opportunity of working the ground where the houses now stand. All other interests are subservient to those of the miner, and small respects has he for gardens, streets, or even a grave-yard; he'd *follow his lead, if*, in doing so he disturbed the last slumbers of his sainted father.

About four miles beyond this is the town of Columbia, rivaling the importance the city of Sonora. Billiards, whiskey and gambling form the *subjects of amusements*, and truth to tell nearly everybody loves to be *amused.*—At night closes in the b'hoys flock in crowds to the great saloons to "fret the tiger" or "buck at monte," whilst not a few increase their wealth by optical illusions produced *by means of the refracted rays of the same* passing through the cut glass of a brandy bottle.

The more effectually to satisfy my curiosity we bounced for three days with some miners in the vicinity of Yorktown. Our first effort was with the pan, and we obtained *for our first day's* labor about twenty-five cents in dust, and, *a very sore back.* Of course this "would'nt pay," so we went shares in the *tom*, and broke down on the first stretch—flew the track before the dinner hour. 'Twas no field for a lazy man, and we can assure the uninitiated that it's no childs play for an industrious one, being about on a par with canalling or carrying the hod. The miners are constantly in the water, and if the climate was not the best in the world no man could bear up under it more than six months without a broken constitution. We amused ourselves going about among the miners, quizing them with regard to their fortunes, concerning which they are generally as close as the grave, and when questioned endeavor by various pious little artifices, commonly known as *lies*, to lead you astray.—Should their claim pay well, they feel it incumbent upon them to grumble excessively at their ill luck; they even expose a sample of the meager gains of the previous day's labor in proof of their assertions. But the sharpest piece of finesse ring that we heard of among these unsophisticated gentlemen is a process known as *salting their claim for sale.* This consists in scattering dust plentifully over some particular part of an unprofitable claim, and then *as if* by chance leading the unlimited "late arrival" to prospect in that particular spot; if the bait *takes*, the vendors pocket a smart price and chuckle over their dexterity in *doing* the *green one.*

The gold is usually found in the *gulches* or seams of the mountains, where the water rushing in from the hills would naturally form itself into a running stream; here it is found often from the surface down 3 or 4 feet, to a particular strata in the alluvial soil; again it is only found in particular layers of the earth, and that after digging to a considerable depth. At a camp called Poverty Hill they sunk shafts to the depth of from thirty to forty feet before arriving at the desired layer, but if luckey they usually found a perfect *pile* to compensate for their industry. Quartz mining is conducted in the hills and valleys, the only difference being that the claims in the valleys, though usually the richest, soon run out; a mine of this class was discovered near our tent which paid from *one to three hundred dollars to the pan full.*

The mind cannot comprehend the extent of the mineral wealth of California. Every shovel-full of dirt throughout an extent of country covering hundreds of miles of mountains and valleys, contains gold in either large or infinitely small particles. There is no exhausting it; the resource is *infinite.* Gabriel will probably startle them from their labors when he sounds the last call.

The same variety of nationality is found here, that I have *heretofore described as prevailing* in San Francisco. Over all these however the Yankee towers in all his native energy, enthusiasm and impudence. Nothing short of the sluice and long-tom will do him, and if he cannot make from eight to twenty dollars per day he considers *himself badly used and breaks for it with more color.* It is but little use for a Mexican or Asiatic to strike a rich lead for he soon finds himself dispossessed and some American reaping his rich harvest; meantime his rights are being adjudicated in some very slow court, where costs are *proportionably high.* Ah; we're a *glorious* people, and so *enlightened* and *christanized.*

It costs the miner from five to eight dollars per week for board, they live in every comfort; are now well supplied with vegitables by the traders, and occasionally you meet a newsboy, peddling through the mines "the papers by the last steamer." Now and then a senorretta and her beau, are seen dashing through the hills on horse back, and an air of fashion prevails, that one would not look for. Yours truly "OMEGO."

☞ DON'T ABUSE SCOTT!—The whig press, great and small, are in perfect fever of apprehension for fear the Democrats will say something disparaging of Gen. Scott, forgetting that if they did it would be no more than just retaliation for their constant sneers and vituperation of Gen. Pierce. But they need not make themselves unhappy—the Democracy will not abuse Gen. Scott!—They leave the abuse of candidates to whigs; this, however, will not prevent them from telling the truth of Gen. Scott and examining his pretentions and qualifications for the Presidency, upon all proper occasions. At least, we for one shall do so fully and fearlessly. We shall always call things by their right names; that is a way we have; and as Gen. Scott is not only without experience in civil affairs, but wholly without the plain good sense to be useful in Executive duties, we shall be ready to say so. We don't care a whit for whigs whining about abuse of the "Old Hero"—not a w it. When Gen. Scott is entitled to credit we will not withhold it; but it is worse than nonsense to expect his political opponents to overlook his weakness for the sake of satisfying a sanctimonious assumption of infallability on the part of one of the most fallible and vulnerable men in the country. The whigs called him in derision Fuss and Feathers—we call him one of the vainest men in the world—but an excellent General, and we have no idea of admitting that he is "any thing else."

☞ *If* the fact that Scott did not fight a duel makes as many friends for him as Mr. Clay earned enemies by fighting one, the General is pretty sure of election. Those *who abandoned Clay on any such ground, are now, for* the same reason, bound to support Scott. Will they do it?—*New York Times.*

Aye, but there are two "*ifs*" in the way, Mr. *Times*. "If" Gen. Scott had not fought two duels before his "religious" and "patriotic" scruples prevented his accepting Jackson's challenge—"if," he had not forget these same "religious" and "patriotic" scrupels some three years after and challenged Gov. Clinton after he had taken an oath not to fight or be engaged in a duel for a publication of more than a year old, then we acknowledge "these who abandoned Clay on any such ground," would have good reason to admire Scott. But these two "*ifs*" are insurmountable!

☞ Pierce's advance to Molino del Rey was certainly just about the slowest marching we ever heard of in all our lives.—*Louisville Journal.*

I called up from a distance of three miles Pierce's brigade, *which approached with zeal and rapidity.*—*Scott's Report.*

☞ "Gen. Scott," says his enemies, "is a great military man," therefore he is not fit for President. Such is not the conclusion arrived at either through the teachings of reason or history. This very eminence as a General should be an argument in support of his claims, and in defence of his qualifications for the high office for which he has been named.—*Commercial.*

What says Henry Clay, the man the nation now mourns, to this kind of doctrine. Hear him: "Regardless of all imputations, and proud of the opportunity of free and unrestrained intercourse with all my fellow-citizens, if it were physically possible, and compatible with my official duties, I would visit *every State*, go to every town and hamlet, address *every man in the Union*, and entreat them, by their love of country, by their love of liberty, for the sake of themselves and their posterity—in the name of their venerated ancestors, in the name of the human family, *deeply interested* in the fulfilment of the trust committed to their hands—by all the past glory which we have won—by all that awaits us as a nation—if we are true and faithful in gratitude to HIM who has hitherto so signally blessed us—to pause—solemnly pause—and contemplate the precipice which yawns before us! If, indeed, we have incurred the Divine displeasure, and it be necessary to chastise this people with the rod of his vengeance, I would humbly prostrate myself before HIM, and implore his mercy, TO VISIT OUR FAVORED LAND WITH WAR, WITH PESTILENCE, WITH FAMINE, WITH ANY SCOURGE OTHER THAN MILITARY RULE, OR A BLIND AND HEEDLESS ENTHUSIASM FOR MERE MILITARY RENOWN."—*Henry Clay.*

☞ NORTH CAROLINA, TOO!—We really did suppose that the nomination of Graham for the Vice Presidency would have secured North Carolina for Scott, but really we begin to believe that even the "old North State" is about to repudiate the "military candidate." The Wilmington *Commercial* and the Asheville *News*, leading whig papers—one published in the eastern and the other in the western part of North Carolina—are out in the most decided terms against the "military" candidate.—The *Commercial* which was against Scott before the meeting of the whig Convention, is exceedingly severe. The *News* notices the nomination of Gen Scott thus:

"The news of his nomination fell like a cold chill upon the whig party here. They had hoped that Fillmore would be the nominee, and their disappointment and chagrin were quite manifest. Some of the oldest and most substantial members of the party *declare they will not support him*, but stand aloof from the contest entirely."

☞ NEW JERSEY, TOO!—When Gen. Scott was nominated, we conceded him New Jersey, but we do not know but we will be compelled to add her too to the Democratic column, there are many whigs leaving the "military candidate" and enlisting under the banner of Pierce and King. The Editor of the Rahway (N. J.) *Republican*, in referring to the numerous accessions of "good and true whigs" to the Pierce and King nomination, adds, that "among the number is Lewis Grover, Esq., of Newark, a gentleman of great influence, an able speaker, and who in times past stumped the State for the whig party with great success. Mr. G. says that he cannot vote for Scott, but goes in heart and soul for the compromise measures and the election of Pierce and King."

☞ TROUBLED.—It troubles the whigs amazingly because we offer to send the *Observer* to whig subscribers and trust them until Gen. Pierce is elected President.—The Fredonia *Censor* growls over it; and its co-laborer, the *Gazette*, cries out that it is a bet; and cautions whigs not to subscribe on such conditions for fear of the law against betting. Now this is where humbug. A man has an undoubted right to sell his property on any terms he has a mind to—he may agree to wait until the day of resurrection, if he pleases; or, what is about the *same* thing, until Gen. Scott is elected President! We do not choose to wait that length of time! We only stipulate to wait until November, when Gen. Pierce will be elected.

☞ The Boston *Olive Branch*, a religious paper, in announcing the nomination of Scott, gave it as

☞ Too Bad.—The Cholera has broken out in the "Salt River" country. This, seeing that the emigration to that region among the Whigs will be so numerous this fall, is really too bad. However, they will have to take their chance, for go they must.

☞ The Boston *Bee* (Whig) says that nearly all New England received Scott's nomination "with tearful eye, and sad heart, as the issue will show next November." The Webster Whigs will ratify the nomination "some fourth of July."

☞ The Democrats of Armstrong and Westmoreland have nominated A. Drum for Congress.—*Ex paper.*

Although the *whigs have embarked upon* the "full sea" of a purely military campaign, we have serious doubts whether they will be able to "beat that Drum."

☞ More Whigs Coming.—At the Baton Rouge Democratic Ratification meeting, on the 8th inst., Mr. Parham, a leading Whig, spoke eloquently in favor of PIERCE and KING, and was followed by Major A. M. Penn, another prominent Whig, and also Aneas Adams, of the same party. This, from General Taylor's old residence, is significant of good results to the Democracy of Louisiana.

☞ Some of our Democratic friends in this city are disposed to ridicule the Whig meeting held at the Court House last week. All we have to say, gentlemen, is, get up a better meeting if you can. We should like to see you make the attempt.—*Gazette.*

There is a stump for you. In a county where the whigs actually have fourteen or fifteen hundred majority, and claim three or four hundred more, they git up a grand ratification meeting, and then dare the Democrats to get up a larger! Wonderful!

☞ The Boston Post says that at the Whig Ratification meeting at Faneuil Hall, Hon. Luther V. Bell paid a high compliment to Edward, who, he said, possessed as generous, brave, honorable and pure a heart as "Almighty ever placed in the bosom of a man."

☞ General Scott and Nativism—Further Proofs.—In the *National Intelligencer* in December, 1848, appeared an article over the signature of "Americus," in which were the following propositions with reference to Naturalization laws:—

1. To reduce the term of naturalization from five years to *three* years.

2. TO EXCLUDE ALL ALIENS FOREVER FROM THE RIGHT TO VOTE IN ANY PUBLIC ELECTIONS WHATEVER, except

3. Such aliens as shall have served two years in the army of navy, who shall thereby be entitled to the rights of citizenship, including the right of suffrage.

4. Aliens shall be exempted from involuntary service in the militia, the army, or navy, (just as free negroes and Indians are)

5. The law to go into operation six months after its passage.

The New York *Herald* publishes the article in full and says it is authorised to state that the author of the article (Americus) is General Scott, and that if required he *is prepared to prove it*, and further challenges any Scott man, whether honest, or a "higher law" demagogue, to a refutation of the indictment. This is consistent with the famous Native American letter, and with his avowed desire to proscribe foreigners. How will our whig friends answer?

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Erie, July 17 1852. DURLIN & SLOAN.

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At Bloomfield, Conn., on the 27th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Whiting, Mr. A. B CHAPIN, of this city, and Miss CLARISSA WELLS, of the former place.

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" " " F. B. " "	25 "	63
Steel Pens, per gross	62 "	1,00
Envelopes " 100	1,25 "	2,25
Drawing Paper per doz	75 "	6,00
Cottage Ink, the best in market, per doz.		38

We every thing else in proportion. Call and examine quality and prices, and we are confident we shall be able to satisfy you that No 9, is the place to buy cheap.

Any quantity of Rags wanted in exchange for Books, at 2 cts per lb and

A liberal reduction from these and corresponding prices, to those who buy to sell again.

N B A good canvasser wanted to solicit subscribers for two new works, at which good wages can be made, as each book will be a profit of from 75 cents to $1. Erie, July 17 1852 10

Notice to the City Collectors and Tax Payers.

THE following Resolution was adopted by the City Councils on Monday evening, July 12, 1852: *Resolved*, By the Select and Common Councils, that the City Collectors be required to collect and pay over to the Treasurer one thousand dollars cash within thirty days.

Erie July 17—2t10 W. H. SHERMAN, Clerk.

NOTICE.

Office Erie and North East Railroad Company.
Erie, July 9 1852.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders of this Company that a dividend of three per cent has been declared out of the earnings of the road for the last five months, to the 1st July, payable at their Office in this city on the 15th inst.

By order of the Board of Directors,
July 17 1852—10 J. C. SPENCER, Sec'y.

NOTICE WITH A MEANING.

I WISH it now distinctly understood by *all persons interested* that my old business must be closed up without any further delay, and it cost is to be avoided on the part of those owing me by note or account this can only be done by making payments satisfactorily arranging the same before the 1st of next September. I mean in this matter *steadily what I say.*

July 17 1852 10 J. D. CLARK.

Settlement! Settlement!!

PERSONS indebted to us will please call and settle before the tenth day of August, next.

July 15 1852—10 J. B. GUNNISON & CO.

WOOL! WOOL!!!

CASH and the highest market price paid for Wool by
Erie July 17-10 TIBBALS & HAYES, No. 1 Brown's Block.

THIS WAY

This way my friend, step in and view
Our ample stock, 'tis fresh and new;
Just manufactured for your use,
By skilful hands that ply the Goose.

They are cut by him you are well aware,
That he can fit you just to a hair,
And make every part look just so, so,
From neck to breast, from knee to toe.

Remember friend we sell as low
As any store in town can do,
And always try to please the taste
Of the most fastidious.

At Reed House Row, No. 6,
We are always pleased our friends to meet;
'Tis JUSTICE'S famous Clothing store,
Enough is said, you need no more. 6

PETROLEUM.

"The Cry is still they Come."

GREENFIELD, Huron Co. Ohio Jan. 15th 1851.

MR S. M. Kier—Dear Sir:—Some three weeks ago your agent left me two dozen of your Petroleum. I have sold out and want more—you will please send me four dozen, in care of T. W. Crowell & Co., New Haven, Huron Co., Ohio.

Very respectfully yours, FRANCIS KELLY.

AGENTS FOR ERIE COUNTY.—J. H. Burton & Co; General Agent, Carter & Brother, Erie; J. A. White, Girard; W. H. Townsend, Springfield; R. Potter, West Springfield; J. Clarke Albion. H. M. Gerrish, Edenboro. T. B. Chellis, M'Kean; F. E. Judson, Waterford; J. Webster, Fairview; and by the proprietor, S. M. KIER.

July 17, 1852 4t10 Canal Basin, seventh st., Pittsburgh.

TO sell or exchange for Lumber a new covered buggy, enquire at Constable & Co's *Sash Factory.* July 17, '52 10

NOTICE.—The first instalment of *ten dollars per share* on the new subscriptions to the stock of the *Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company*, will be due and payable at the office of the Company, No. 56 South Front Street, (up stairs) on Monday, August 16th 1852.

Interest will be paid Semi Annually on each installment from the date of payment—interest will also be allowed on all payments made in anticipation CRAIG BIDDLE,

Philadelphia July 17 1852—3t17 Treasurer.

Executor's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has taken out Letters Testamentary, on the estate of Mason J. Randall, late of Elkgreek tp. deceased. All persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment without delay, and those having claims against said estate, are notified to present them legally authenticated, for settlement.

July 17 '52—6t10. J. A & Wm B RANDALL, Executors.

LADIES, you can find one of the greatest assortments of silks, printed lawns, Jaconetts, plain and fringed berages, scotch dress ginghams, poplins and other dress goods that has never been offered here before. You can buy these goods at a great bargain at Erie July 17—10 J. B COOK'S.

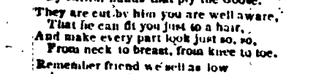
LADIES' Buskins—Walking shoes and slips, a good article and for sale cheap at July 17—10 COOK'S

BLEACHED Cloths—A large amount on hand, which will be sold at low rates at July 17 1852—10 J B. COOK'S.

DRESS SILKS—Plain striped and figured silks, selling low at Erie July 17 1852 10 COOK'S.

SUMMER SHAWLS—Any amount on hand at prices to suit any one in want of a shawl. July 17—10 J. B. COOK.

FISK'S PATENT METALIC BURIAL CASES.



THE Undersigned having secured the exclusive Agency for the sale of the above named Burial Cases, for Erie County, and deeming the article one which depends solely upon its own merits would respectfully solicit an inspection of the same at his

Ready-Made Coffin Ware-Room.

East side of State between 7 and 8 sts., over the Sharon Iron Company's Store where satisfactory references and testimonials as to its practical utility can be given, which together with a personal inspection cannot but recommend them to the favorable consideration of all those who in the disposition of Ardent Property have occasion for the use of a Coffin. The undersigned would here add that these cases are of a classic form, and correspond in shape to the outlines of a human body, are highly ornamental, and regardless less repulsive more beautiful and unique in appearance, than any other article used as receptacles for the dead: they are made of the most imperishable materials, are enamelled inside and out, so as not to rust or corrode and when once closed together are perfectly air-tight, preventing the exhalation of offensive gases, so that when desired the remains can be kept for weeks before burial, awaiting the arrival of absent friends; they are light and portable, at the same time being more or less convenient, they possess more than sufficient strength to resist all the pressure of gasses from the body, which they are subject to while in use; and bodies may be disinterred even after a lapse of many years, and removed to any part of the country, without the slightest disagreeable odor arising from them.

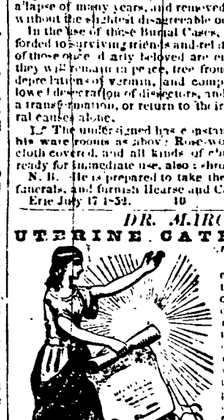
In the use of these Burial Cases, the gratifying reflection is afforded to grieving friends and relatives, that the mortal remains of those once dearly beloved are enclosed and deposited where they will remain in peace, free from the irruption of water, the depredations of vermin, and comparatively beyond the unhallowed desecration of dissection, and will be permitted in no longer a transformation, or return to their native elements, from natural causes alone.

☞ The undersigned has constantly on hand and for sale at his ware rooms as above: Rose-wood, Mahogany, Black-walnut, cloth covered, and all kinds of cheaper Coffins of all sizes, all ready for immediate use, also a shrouds of all sizes for both sexes. He is prepared to take the general management and conduct of funerals, and furnish Hearse and Carriages at moderate rates.

Erie July 17 1852. 10 ALLEN A. CRAIG.

DR. MARCHIST'S

UTERINE CATHOLICON.



THE discovery of the above preparation has established a new era in the history of the healing art; it is, in truth one of the greatest Medical discoveries of the age, because it will cure more than nine-tenths of a class of distressing diseases incidental to females in every stage of life, and which have heretofore resisted the best efforts of the Medical profession in all countries, to a degree beyond that of almost every other malady to which any portion of the human family is heir. The diseases to which we refer are usually known by the term of

Female Complaints,

and comprises all the derangements to which females are liable in their organization. Among these are Prolapsus Uteri, or Falling of the Womb; Chronic Inflammation and Ulceration of the Womb, Incidental Hæmorrhages or Bleeding; Fluor Albus, or Whites; Chlorosis; Painful, Suppressed, and Irregular Menstruation &c., with all their accompanying evils, (cancer excepted,) of which description, and severity. All these complaints can be pleasantly, safely, and certainly remedied by this preparation.

The object of this Medicine to the confidence of the public are strengthened by the fact of its having received the approbation and liberal patronage of many prominent members of the Medical faculty in the United States, some of whom have voluntarily given letters of commendation, (see pamphlet,) sustaining all that is claimed for the Catholicon as a curative agent.

Pamphlets containing much useful information, together with the nature and symptoms of the above diseases, together with testimonials from Ladies of the highest respectability, as cert fied to in the most satisfactory authority in the pamphlet, to all which the attention of Ladies and Practitioners is respectfully invited, can be had gratis at the store of CARTER & BROTHER.

REFERENCES—P. B. Peckham, M D, Utica N. Y. H. D. Fleming, M D, Canandaigua, N. Y. M. H. Mills, M D, Rochester, N. Y. D. K. Foote, M D, Syracuse, N Y. Prof. Dunbar, M D, Baltimore, Md. J. C. Orrick, M D, Baltimore, Md. W. W. Reese, M D, City of N Y. W. Prescott, M D, Concord, N. H. Central Depot, 304 Broadway New York July 17 '52-6m10.

OPPOSITION LINE.

Through to San Francisco, California. Through in 40 Days.

The splendid new double engine steamship

WEST WIND,

WILL sail from her Pier No 5 East River on Monday the 16th day of August for San Juan direct. To connect at San Juan del Sud with the splendid new clipper ship "Race Hound," to sail immediately upon the arrival of the "West Wind," for San Francisco. This line will consist of five clipper ships on the Pacific, the Race Hound, North American, Freeman, Prince de Joinville, Dakotah and two Steamships, the Astrea, the "West Wind" and a new steamship now building, which will be ready to take her place in the line on the first day of September next, to run on the Atlantic side.

First Cabin Stateroom,	$200
Second,	150
Steerage,	100

For passage apply to ADAM SMITH,
July 17-1852 tf 10 78 Pearl-st., New York.

Turnip Seed.

50 LBS. of the very best kinds of Turnip seed for sale at No. 5 Bonnells Block by 9 CLARK & McCARTER.

BRICK! BRICK!!

THE subscriber has burned at his Kiln in Millcreek, and now offers for sale, 250,000 Brick of the very best quality, which he will dispose off at suitable rates. The attention of persons intending to build is respectfully invited. E. GOODRICH.

July 10 1852 3t9

ANOTHER SUPPLY.

ANOTHER supply of Uncle Tom's Cabin has been received at the cheap Bookstore No. 9 Brown's Block.

Erie June 26 1852. 7 DURLIN & SLOAN.

Coon Kip Boots at Wilcox & Norton's for @1 38 and warranted.

June 26 1852 7

Teachers Wanted.

THE School Directors of the West Ward, Erie, want to employ one Male Teacher as Principal, and three Female Teachers, as Assistants, to take charge of the School of said Ward. They will meet the applicants at the School House, on Wednesday the 28th inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M., at which time they will be examined and selections made. C. W. KELSO,

July 10 1852 3t9 Sec'y.

HENRY S. SLOAN,

TAILOR AND CLOTHIER.

197, *Broadway, between Dey and Fulton street, New York.*

GENTLEMEN'S Furnishing Goods of the latest styles constantly on hand. Naval, Military, Youths' and Children's Clothing made to order with neatness and despatch.

Stray Colts.

STRAYED from the subscriber living in Green township about the middle of May last, two colts—both two years old—one a sorrel colt, with a ring bone on both hind feet, and a white stripe in the face. The other a bay—no artificial marks. Whoever will give information where the strays may be found shall be liberally rewarded. P. S. WOOLLEY.

Greene, July 10 1852 3t9

NEW GOODS.

J. H. BURTON & CO. are just receiving a large supply of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c. Their old customers and the public generally are invited to call and examine quality and prices, particulars hereafter. No 5 Reed House.

Erie July 3 1852. 6

WILLIAM WILLING'S

Music Store, Beebe's Block, east side of the Park.

A NEW supply of Melodeons of G. A. Prince's manufacture, for sale, on hand. Also, Three superior Piano Fortes are offered for sale very cheap, and expected in a week or two, four splendid Piano Fortes, varying in style and price; Also, Accordeons from 75 cents to $10 each. He has also on hand the greatest variety of Sheet Music, (Vocal and Instrumental) in this city at 5 cents per page, and will be sold by the quantity at a discount of 33 per cent; Also, Guitar, Violin and Bass Violin strings, at various prices. A second hand Piano Forte for rent, Accordeons repaired on reasonable terms. Erie July 3 1852 6

BEING requested by some families to begin a singing class for Boys, I intend doing so if 8 or 10 more will take an interest in it. My mode of Teaching in the old music system is already known, and add only, that the so called new system, (singing with numerals,) will also be practiced. The terms are the same as before, although I give during the summer season two lessons a week, Wednesday at 6 P. M, and Saturday at 10 A. M.

Erie July 3 1852 6 WM. WILLING.

TEETH!—The undersigned have been appointed Agents for the sale of Messrs. Jones, Whit & Co's celebrated Teeth.—These are considered the best articles manufactured. Dentists can be supplied by the quantity at New York prices.

July 3 1852—6 J H. BURTON & CO.

Public Notice

IS hereby given, that an application will be made to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, at its next general Assembly, for the incorporation of a Bank, to be called the Erie City Bank to be located in the City of Erie, with a capital of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars.

James C. Marshall	Smith Jackson
Henry Cadwell	John C. Beebe
J. H. Fullerton	George Kellogg
J. H. Williams	Guy Loomis
C. M Tibbals	Thos. Moorhead, Jr.
H. L. Brown	W. A. Brown.
James Lytle	

July 3 1852 6

PLAIN and figured Tissues, Barrages, De Laine, Shallays, Lace Cloths, plain and figured De lanes, all qualities and prices, French and American Ginghams for sale cheap at Erie, May 22. SMITH JACKSON'S

Keystone Paper Mills,

ERIE, PA.

PERKINS & SELDEN

MR. ELIHU MARVIN, having disposed of his interest in the above establishment, and in the business of Marvin & Perkins, to Samuel Selden, the business will hereafter be conducted by the subscribers, under the name of Perkins & Selden, who will settle all accounts of the late firm. Oct 19.

RUFUS L. PERKINS. SAMUEL SELDEN.

A FEW more pieces of those beautiful Cambria Ginghams just received at the New York Cash store.

July 3 1852 8 J. SWEENY

LADIES and Gents Kid Gloves of every shade and quality just received at July 3—8 J. SWEENY'S.

BROWN and bleached sheetings and shirtings just received at Erie July 3 1852. 8 J. SWEENY'S.

ZINC PAINT—A supply of this new and beautiful article just received by Erie July 3 1852—8. J. H. BURTON & Co.

RYE FLOUR.—Fresh ground Rye Flour for sale by the barrel or less quantity, by April 17, 1852. 49 CLARK & McCARTER.

TO BLACKSMITHS—I am now receiving at the Cheap Hardware Store, No. 3 Reed House, a heavy stock of Iron, Steel, Axle Arms, Springs, Ground Boxes, Malable Castings, Carriage Bolts, Anvils, Vises, Bellows, Stock and Dies, Horse Shoes, etc., etc. Erie, May 22—2. RUFUS REED.

"Uncle Tom's Cabin."

THE author of the above celebrated work, it is said, has met with good success in the sale of it, but it ironly trifling when compared with the sale of those splendid Hats now offered by R. J. Rogers—notwithstanding the great ery raised by the would be "second Genius." Rogers has removed his hat and cap store to State-st, one door south of G. Loomis & Co's old stand, where will be found the lastest style of hats and caps extant. It is no trouble to show hats Gents, so give him a call.

July 3 1852 8

WOOL! WOOL!! WOOL!!!

Wanted at the Millcreek Woollen Factory.

THE subscriber having taken Mr. John Jowett into partnership in the Manufacturing Business, at his old stand in Millcreek township, where they are prepared to manufacture any quantity of wool into cloth, cassimere, blankets, flannel, &c., on shares or by the yard, as well as any other establishment in the country, having as good machinery as can be got up in Western Pennsylvania. Carding and spinning done for cents a run of their own Wool. Carding Rolls 4 cents per lb. cloth dressing done in any style that is wanted on short notice.

Carpets washed and colors retained for extra pay, or washed with soap at the owners risk.

N B—Persons leaving Wool at John Wing's, Eagle Village, to card, will have it taken on Saturday and returned the next, or carpets the same. CYRUS RYAN,

Millcreek, July 3, 1852 6 JOHN JOWETT.

"O for Lalla's corded shell,
Over which the first-born muse coil'd
In burning tones that lisped to dwell
Among those wires of trembling gold."

DANIEL GILBERT'S BOUDOIR PIANOS.

THE attention of the musical public is respectfully invited to this new and beautiful instrument, now on exhibition at Stockton & Fuller's. The Boudoir is by professional men, acknowledged to possess superior advantages over all other Pianos now in use. The prominent beauties of this new invention are its deep, rich and exquisite tones, its delicacies and the compactness of its form; and in connection with its outward ornamental and attractive appearance, must offer strong inducements to any one who is on the eve of selecting a choice and desirable instrument. To appreciate its qualities needs only an examination. Its merits can be fully tested by calling at

July 3 1852 8 STOCKTON & FULLER'S

Wooden Ware.

A LARGE assortment of the above ware consisting in part of Pails, Tubs, Churns, Butter Ladles, Trunks, Steak Mauls, Pinsons, Rolling rins, Potato & Masters Lemon Squeezers, Fanciful Baskets, Clothes pins, Shaving Boxes, Chair Pins, Bill Posters, Measures, Axe Helves, Keelers, Hobby Horses, Bread Trays, Silk Swifts, etc., etc., may be found at MOORE'S

Erie, June 26 1852. 7 Opposite Brown's New Hotel state st.

WILLOW Wagons and Chairs, Baskets, Cradles, etc., etc., may be found at Erie June 26 1852—7. MOORES.

MATS—Grass, Manilla, and Wool Mats of all sizes and colors for sale cheap at June 26 '52-7. MOORES.

FLOORING & SIDING—A quantity of first quality seasoned Flooring and Siding; Also, sawed Lath, for sale at the lumber yard of Erie June 19 1852 6 SENNETT & CO.

RECENT ARRIVAL.

FRESH GROCERIES.

THE subscribers have just received at their stand, immediately opposite the Park Block, a large and well selected stock of Groceries, Coffees, Teas, Sugars, Molasses, Rice and all the articles usually embraced in the list. Also, Liquors, Fruits, etc. with an assortment of Nuts and Confectionaries. Flattering themselves that their stock, in variety and excellence, is not surpassed in the city, they hope to receive a liberal share of the public patronage. Their determination is to do business *cheap for cash*, considering the "small profits" of more importance than the "slow shilling," and that all parties are benefitted by the *ready pay* system.

Produce of all kinds taken in exchange for Groceries and other articles.

Call quickly lest the stock on hand becomes exhausted in the hands of a few weeks. Our purchasers to low that people will find themselves severe able to resist the temptation to buy.

Erie, June 19 1-50. LAND-N & RIBLET.

SEWING MACHINES.

THE undersigned being informed that their agent at *Erie* has not advertised, exhibited and offered for sale, their celebrated *Patent Straight Needle Pergendicular motion, Sewing Machines* as bound by contract so to do, take this method to inform the clothing and shoe manufacturers, and all others having sewing or stitching to be done that Singer's Patent Sewing Machines may be purchased from them at their office, No. 258 Broadway New York, with full right to use the same in Erie County. We have not sold the monopoly of four machines in Erie county to any one. The Machines have lately been greatly improved and a new *Patent* granted for the *improvements* Price of the Machines with the apparatus complete for immediate use $125.

Specimens of the unequaled Stitching done by this Machine may be seen at the office of this paper.

June 19 1-52 *3m6* I. M. SINGER & CO. 258 Broadway N. Y.

NEW ARRIVAL.

CHEAPER THAN EVER!

At Warren's Hat Cap and Furnishing Store.

No. 8 *Brown's Block, State street.*

A FRESH supply of those beautiful Moleskin Hats to be sold at great bargains. Also, Drab Beavers, very rich and beautiful for summer. Also, new styles of Kossuth, Panama, Palmleaf and Straw Hats of all kinds and prices. Two new styles of Cloth Caps,

FURNISHING GOODS

Of all kinds, new styles of Shirts and Collars; the latest patterns of Scarfs and Cravats, very rich and beautiful styles; Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, Gloves, Carpet, Patent Leather and Enamelled Travelling Bags, Valices, Trunks, Umbrellas and Canes. So great a variety cannot be all enumerated in an advertisement. Call and look at them and remember my motto, which will be kept in a strange. All Goods that don't prove as they are represented will be exchanged or the money refunded.

June 6, J. H. WARREN.

Spend the Plow!!

THE subscribers, in presenting this Notice to the public, beg to remark that they have connected with their large stock of Groceries, an extensive assortment of Agricultural and Horticultural Implements and Machines. The rapidly increasing interests manifested in Agriculture, has induced us to engage in the trade trusting that the Farmers will be induced to favor us with their patronage. We are in constant correspondence with the most extensive Manufacturers, and shall always have a full supply of Implements of all kinds of the latest Styles, Also Fans, Bill Posters, Measures, Axe Helves Keelers, Hobby Horses, Bread Trays, Silk Swifts, etc., etc., may be found at MOORE'S

Erie, June 26 1852. 7 Opposite Brown's New Hotel state st.

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Erie, June 26 1852. 7 Opposite Brown's New Hotel state st.

EXTRAORDINARY EXCITEMENT!

TIBBALS & HAYES have removed to No. 1 Brown's Block, and are now opening the richest, cheapest and best stock of staple and fancy Dress Goods that ever came from New York, Boston or Philadelphia.

These Goods consist in part of Barages, Poplins, Barege de Laines, Muslin de Laines, Challeys, Lawns, Ginghams, Prints, etc. etc., and in short comprising everything in the way of Dress Goods. These Goods were bought for Cash and at Auction at Bargains, and will be sold correspondingly low. All we want to prove these facts is that the buying public will call and compare prices and stocks, TIBBALS & HAYES.

Erie, April 24, 1852. No. 1 Brown's Block. 50

$15 000 OF SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

TIBBALS & HAYES No 1 Brown's Block are now receiving a large and carefully selected stock of staple and fancy dry goods (bought within a very few days at the lowest auction prices,) comprising all the various styles and designs of fashionable summer dress goods, such as Persian Cloths, plain and figured watered Barages, plaid and plain Bareges, printed Jaconets and Lawns; Silk and Linen Grass cloth, plain and figured Silk and Linen, and Silk and Cotton Poplins, Barage de Laine, Muslin de Laine, French and English Ginghams &c., &c., at prices 20 per. cent below any goods now offered in this city.

Erie May 1 1852. 51.

Dissolution of Partnership.

NOTICE is hereby given that the co partnership heretofore subsisting under the firm of Liley & Baumont, of Fairview, Cloth Manufacturers, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.—All having unsettled accounts with the late firm, will see the necessity of making an immediate settlement, with Samuel Liley at the establishment.

SAMUEL LILEY,
MARK H. BAUMONT.

Fairview, June 26, 1852.

The subscriber takes this opportunity of informing the Farmers and public generally, that he will continue to manufacture cloth, cassimers and flannels of all kinds and qualities, on shares or by the yard, and exchange cloth for wool, on terms that cannot be beat by any other establishment. The subscriber tenders his thanks to the patrons of the late firm, and assures them that he will make every effort to merit a continuance of their favors, and invites all Wool growers to give him a trial, being confident that he can give entire satisfaction, both as to terms and goods.

Custom carding and dressing done to suit customers.

SAMUEL LILEY.

N. B.—Mr. R. Goggin will take in Wool, at his Starch Factory, corner of Buffalo Road and State street, and supply the kinds of cloth that may be desired 3m8.

Land For Sale &c.

THE subscriber has two farms to sell, both eligibly located for farming purposes; and convenient to market; well timbered, watered and adapted in proper portions to grain and grass; persons desiring to make good locations had better call before the chance is gone. One of them is a small place containing about 30 and the other 110 to 120 acres more or less.

Cash paid for Bounty land warrants or located by me.

West Springfield, Erie Co., Pa., May 18th 1852. tf1

GILBERT HURD.

GRAND RALLY.

THE friends of Cheap Goods are once more admonished of the cheap goods now opening at I. Brown's Block.

We are receiving daily supplies of dress goods, of all kinds; Parasols, Black Silks, Curtain Muslin, etc., etc., and selling for less prices than the same goods were bought for, three weeks ago in N. Y., this fact can be demonstrated to any one by a call at.

June 16th 1852. 6 TIBBALS & HAYES

ALL RIGHT! ALL RIGHT!!

Great Excitement at the Cheap Cash Store.

MORE NEW GOODS.—Another large invoice of splendid dress goods, such beautiful Silks, Lawns, and Barages, Laces and Fringes, all colors, for dress and Mantellas, Embroidered goods in the greatest variety, such as Cuffs, Collars, Undersleeves, Chemesettes, L. C. Hdkfs', Ribbons and Braid, etc. etc., Crape and Straddlite Shawls, Lace Veils, Lace Gloves and mitts, Kid Gloves, Lisle Gloves, Ribbons mode Hosiery. These goods are various as they are desirable, and will be sold towards by 15 low the average. Ladies can rely upon buying goods at great bargains, and at all times we will find the greatest variety of goods at

Erie June 19 1-52—6. JOHN B. COOK'S.

OILS, TALLOW, GREASE, AND OHIO MINERAL PAINT.

300 BARRELS Machinery Oil. Price 75 cts. per gallon.
2500 gallons Do do do do do do
in casks of various sizes. do do do do
200 Barrels boiled paint oil, do 55 do do
5000 Gallons do do do
in casks of various sizes, do do do do
350 Barrels Tanners oil. Various kinds and qualities, from 35 to 50 cents per gallon.
15,000 Gallons in casks of various sizes. Various kinds and qualities, from 25 to 50 cents per gallon.
30 Tons tallow grease, for heavy gearings, and coarse Machinery, in barrels or casks, of any consistency required. Price 6 cts. per pound.
15 Tons Ohio mineral paint, in barrels at the lowest market price

Machinery Oil, warranted not to chill in the coldest weather, and considered by those using it equal to sperm Oil.

Boiled Paint Oil, equal to Linseed Oil, other than for white.

I am constantly receiving large supplies of the above named article, and my motto is, "Small profits and quick returns."

R. F. POND.

56 Water Street, (under the Pearl st House)
New York, June 19 1-52. *4m6* *NEW YORK.*

LIGHTNING RODS.

WE are now prepared to put up the Franklin Rods and Points for any who would like to be protected from the dangers of the lightning. Remember the man that locked his barn after his horse was stolen, and do not wait until your house or barn gets a stroke before you get rods to your buildings. A word to the wise is sufficient.

RODELL & CO.

N. B.—All orders from a distance punctually attended to.—Rods and points at wholesale.

March 13, 1852. tf14

BLACK, Col'd, and White Kid Gloves, Long Silk Mitts, pic nic Mitts and Gloves. White, Black and Col'd Silk Gloves, Kid sewed white and colored silk do. Lisle thread, and cotton gloves of every variety at May 22. JACKSON.

CHURNS—Thermometer Churns just received. This Churn is considered the best in use—Butter made by it will be *yellower* than that produced by any other. For sale by

Ap 11 17, 1852 49 CLARK & McCARTER.

BUFFALO BAKERY.

MUGRIDGE & CLARK, would respectfully invite the citizens of Erie, and vicinity in want of, Soft and tea biscuit, Boston Butter and Pic Nic Crackers, Hard and Pilot Bread &c., by retail or Bread to their orders, they will always find on hand, and ready to wait on customers, goods and sell them as good goods and at Lower Prices than can be bought at any other establishment, at our Empire Steam Bakery, junction of Elk & Ohio Streets, Buffalo, New York. 49

TIN, COPPER AND SHEET IRON ESTABLISHMENT.

N. MURPHY would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally that he has located himself at the old stand of Middleton & Murphy, on the Park Row with a larger and better assortment of Tin Copper and Sheet Iron Ware, manufactured of the best Iron, and offered at

CHANGE OF TIME.

Through to Dunkirk in 2½ Buffalo in 4½ hours.

ERIE AND NORTH EAST RAIL ROAD

IN CONNECTION WITH THE BUFFALO AND STATE LINE RAIL ROAD.

ON and after Monday May 10th 1852 trains leave Erie daily as follows, Sundays excepted:

1st Express passenger train leaves at 12M.
2nd " " " 6½ P. M.
One Express train on Sundays at 11 M.

The above trains connect at Dunkirk and Buffalo with both the morning and evening trains for New York City via N. Y. and E. R. Road and Buffalo and Albany Rail Road.

Passengers by the noon train for Buffalo and wishing to return the same evening have 4½ hours in Buffalo.

This Company is prepared to transport live stock and freight of all kinds over their road. Baggage checked to Dunkirk and Buffalo. Fare to Dunkirk $1,19 to Buffalo $2,00. Trains leave by Eastern Rail Road time which is about twenty minutes faster than Erie time.

J. F. TRACY.
Erie May 6 1852. Superintendent of E. & N. E. R. R.

NO. 175 MAIN STREET, BUFFALO.

BOSTON CROCKERY STORE.

THE subscribers have opened at No. 175 Main-street Buffalo, (next door to Hollister & Co.,) an extensive assortment of China, Glass, and Earthen Ware.

Also, Solar Lamps for oil or burning fluid, Girandoles, common and silver-plated Castors, silver-plated and Britannia Coffee Pots, Sugars and Creams, plated Spoons, Forks, Cake Baskets, Tea Trays, Table Cutlery and a complete assortment of French, China and German Vases.

They import their Crockery and China direct from the manufacturers, which will enable them to sell at the lowest New York prices.

They would particularly invite the attention of Merchants, and all others wishing to purchase, to give them a call, and examine their Goods and prices before purchasing.

Buffalo, March 20.—6m15 E. B. BROWN & CO.

MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS.

MRS. M. CURTIS, having returned from New York, with an extensive and complete assortment of

MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS,

of the Spring styles, would say to the ladies, and all *of her* numerous customers, that she is now prepared to supply them any and every article in her line of trade. Feeling thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore received, still hopes to merit a *continuance of the same.*

My stock of BONNETS is extensive, embracing every variety worn. Having selected them myself with great care, I trust I shall be able to please all, both in style and price. My assortment of RIBBONS is also large. The ladies can be sure to find Ribbons at my shop, of the newest styles, at all times—no deception in that particular. Also a variety of Straw Trimmings. My assortment of Ladies' Gloves, Mitts and Hose is complete, embracing all sizes and colors, all of the best quality. I have a great variety of laces for Mantillas, Lace Veils, Thread Laces, Dress Caps in abundance, Mourning Goods, Mantilla Silk, Dress Trimmings of all kinds, Needle Work, French Worked Collars, Cuffs, Collars, Embroidered Handkerchiefs, Linen Pocket handkerchiefs, Embroidered and Plain Artificial Flowers, Wreaths and Borders, Steel Trimmings, Bertha Fringe, French Dimity, Crewel, Embroidery Patterns, perforated Paper, Canvas, Pins, Needles, Perfumery, Hair Combs, Fans, Corsetts, Crewel and Crotchet Needles, Saddler's Silk, Tidy Cotton, Bonnet Silks and Linings of all colors, Bonnet Frames and Crowns, Whalebones, with many other articles too numerous to mention, all of which I will sell, Wholesale and Retail, at the lowest possible price.

Mantillas, ready made, always on hand. Bonnets cleaned and pressed. Having supplied myself with the best help from the east, I am prepared to attend to all orders with dispatch, and execute them in the best style. M. CURTIS.

Erie, April 17.—3m.

TO THE LADIES.

MRS. DAVIS & CO., would inform the Ladies of Erie and vicinity, that they have commenced business on the 4th Diamond, 3 doors west of Mansion's Brick Block, where all kinds of MILLINERY and DRESS-MAKING, will be attended to with care. From a long experience in the business Mrs. D. feels confident she shall be able to conduct the business in a manner to give satisfaction to all who may favor her with a call. A new supply of Millinery will be opened the first week in June. Straws bleached and repaired on the most reasonable terms.

May 20, 2.

CHEAP FURNITURE

AND CHAIR WARE ROOM.

JOHN WELSH, corner of State and Eight-street Erie Pa., will keep constantly on hand a splendid assortment of RICH FURNITURE, which he will sell lower than can be purchased at any other establishment in Erie, manufactured by Smith & Ratcliffe, wholesale and retail dealers in furniture and chairs 171 Main st., Buffalo. They are now manufacturing an article of Sofas very neat and durable, which he will sell from $29,00 to $50 Call and see. Erie May 1, 1852. 31.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE NOW OPEN FOR VISITORS!

THE proprietor, W. H. KNOWLTON, has just returned from the Empire city, with the largest, cheapest and best assortment of JEWELRY AND FANCY GOODS ever before imported from that city west of Hunkirk, all of which are now ready for inspection. On the first floor, No. 1, may be found a large assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, Gold guard and Fob Chains, Keys and Seals, Finger Rings of every description, Breast pins of all sorts and sizes. Cuff pins and bracelets Gold, Silver, and Gilt, an silver thimbles, pod pencils and pencils of Gold and Silver, Specs, Keys, &c. Also, a large assortments with the manufacturers at the east to furnish a supply of every week fresh from the east, he will be able to furnish those articles cheaper than any other establishment west of the terminus of the New York and Erie Railroad. Also, on hand, at wholesale or retail, any quantity of Looking Glasses, Brass Clocks and other timepieces.

Musical Instruments.—Such as piano fortes, melodeons, bass viols, guitars, violins, banjoes, tamborines, clarionets, flutes, fifes, accordeons, &c., solar and camphene lamps, and gerondols, extra globes, chimneys and wicks, silver and German silver table and tea spoons, sugar and salt scoops, butter knives.

Cutlery.—A very fine article of Penknives of the most celebrated makers, Razors and Razor straps, scissors and shears. Gold, silver, and German silver and steel spectacles.

Britannia Ware.—Tea sets, castors, and candlesticks.

Miscellaneous.—China Canes, Fancy Boxes Plated and Brass snuffers and trays, pocket bag, and purse clasps, hair combs, ivory do., steel pens, card cases, visiting cards and envelopes, gammon boards, dominoes, chess men, wallets and pocket books, knives and forks, tea-servers, &c.

All of which will be shown to his visitors at any time between the hours of 8 A. M. and 9 P. M., free of charge, and a small fee only will be taken from those who may wish to take some of said articles home with them.

☞ Said Palace is located on the ground formerly occupied by said Knowlton, one door west of the Reed House.

Erie, Sept. 6.—tf

NEW WHOLESALE GROCERY STORE,

AT NO. 7, BONNELL BLOCK, ERIE, PA

THE subscriber having leased the State No 7, Bonnell Block, *formerly occupied by Lester, Sennett & Chester*, is receiving direct from New York, a large and well selected stock of Groceries, to which he most cordially invites the attention of the trade in this and the adjoining counties. He flatters himself, that from his experience, and his superior facilities for obtaining Goods direct from the Importers and Manufacturers, thereby saving the Jobbers' profits, that he can sell to the Merchants favoring him with their patronage, Goods

As Cheap as can be Purchased West of New-York,

And as cheap as can be bought in New York, with the addition of trade use attended in getting goods to this port. Being determined to take his share of the

Heavy Wholesale Trade,

he confine himself to selling by the Package, as he can be accommodated in so doing. He will be happy at all times to call upon the goods to those who may favor him with a call. In addition to his stock of Groceries, he has added a choice stock of

Wines and Imported and Domestic Liquors!

to an examination of which he would respectfully invite the attention of the Hotel keepers and others in the trade. The following will surprise a portion of his customers:

New Orleans, Porto Rico & Cuba Sugars; Powdered, Crushed, Granulated, White and Yellow Coffees; Porto Rico, Muscovado, & Cuba Molasses. S. H. Syrup, in hhd. or bbls; Old Hyson Gunpowder and Black Teas, in chests, half-chests and caddies; Old Java, Rio and Laguira Coffee; Virginia manufactured Tobacco, different Brands; Anderson's loose chewing and papers, also loose and assorted size pap. Scotch, Old and Yellow Snuff; Domestic and Imported Havana Segars; Rifle, in whole half and quarter Boxes; Currants, Figs, Pimento Pepper, Cassia, Cloves, Nutmegs, Indigo, pure Ginger; Pepper sauce, Ground Pepper; Pimento, Cassia and Coffee in ½, and 1-4 lb. papers; Powder, in whole, half, and quarter kegs, Shot, Lead, Nails of different kinds, No. 1 Pale, Excelsior, and Fancy Soap; Refined Elephant, and Whale Oil; Sperm, Lard and Linseed Oil; Herring, No. 1, 2, 3, in whole, half and quarter bbls., Codfish, Herring and Whitefish; Paints and Oils; several grades Brandies, Rum, Gin, Monongahela Whiskey Old Port, Madeira, Claret and Champagne Wines; London and Philadelphia Porter; together with most kinds and styles of goods kept in the Grocery line, and not enumerated in this list, to the inspection of which he would respectfully invite the attention of purchasers, before buying elsewhere.

Particular attention paid to filling orders, and all goods warranted as represented or the money refunded.

Erie, Sept. 20.—19. J. M. SMITH.

THIS WAY STRANGER!!

"Secure the Shadow ere the Substance fade."

E. AGBLL, the Daguerreian Artist

WOULD respectfully inform the ladies and Gentlemen of Erie, and vicinity that he still continues his rooms over the Erie Bank, for the purpose of delineating the human face divine in means of the beautiful art of the Daguerreotype in the latest and most approved style. He offers to produce the likeness of any person favoring him with a sitting which shall be pronounced by *competent judges, superior to the work of any other Artist what*ever, for strength, beauty, and life-like appearance.

Daguerreotype, O what delight
To gaze upon its works of light!
How lovely the polish, pure the tone,
And every face is nature's own;
Sure never Art with all its skill,
The soul with such delight could fill.

His Picture being fixed by the cyanide of gold and other ingredients of his own preparation, can never fade out by exposure to air and light. Those who wish perfect Likenesses will please call at his rooms over the Erie Bank, and examine specimens.—Office hours from 8 o'clock, A. M. to 5 P. M. in all states of the weather. Erie, Feb. 14, 1-52 tf40

J. S. SHADDUCK,

Architect and Builder, No. 1, Park Row, Erie, Pa. Architectural Drawings and Specifications made out on reasonable terms.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

ERIE, PA., Nov. 13 1851

The bearer, Mr. John S. Shaddock, is a practical Architect, and has been for several years engaged in this business, during which time he has erected several large and costly buildings. We cheerfully recommend Mr. Shaddock to all persons who may be engaged in building, and believe that he will, as heretofore, promptly fulfill any business engagement he may make

Conrad Brown Jr.	W. Tazzart
Matthew R. Barr	J. H. Fullerton
Pardon Sennett	Simon D. Dunlap
E. Holmes	John P. Vincent
Smith Jackson	John H. Walker
D. S. Sterrett	C. McSparren
Erie March 20 1851—tf15.	F. Waters.

HATS, CAPS AND FURS FOR THE MILLION

Clear the track for

SMITH, No, 3, Cheapside!!

WHO has on hand the Largest stock of Goods, in his line, ever offered in this market, which were purchased for CASH in the Eastern cities, or manufactured by himself; by which he is enabled to sell them so low that people do say they must have got by the Custom House without paying duty. Well, what if they were smuggled, so that the people can buy

Beautiful Silk Hats foo $1.50

Buffalo Robes for $2 50, Mexican Hats for 50 cents, and all other goods at like low prices. For proof of which, all interested can call and examine for themselves.

☞ Don't forget the place, Smith's Cheap Hat Store, No. 3, Cheapside.

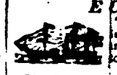
Erie November 8, 1851. 28

Why not go with the Multitude to STOCKTON & FULLER'S?

AND buy your Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, Silver Ware, Lamps & Looking-Glasses; Guitars twenty per cent lower than has ever been sold in Erie. Why, is the 3rd year of the 19th century; this age of reform and improvement, will you "Leap before you look?" or what is even worse, buy before you examine the market. Nothing charged for showing. Park Row, 2 doors east of Reed's New Hotel.

Erie, May 16th, 1852. 1

ECKFORD LINE.



THIS Line, possessing unsurpassed facilities, is prepared, upon the opening of navigation, to transport Merchandize, Produce, etc., from and to *New York*, and the *Western* States.

SHIPPING DIRECTIONS.

Mk. Packages **ECKFORD LINE**, Ship Daily by the

"OLD LINE TROY TOW BOATS,"

Corning Star.

Eckford Express.

The Public is informed that such arrangements have been made with the different Railroads and Steamers as will enable this Line to forward Merchandize, daily, from New York to the Western and Southern States, with the greatest dispatch.

SHIPPING DIRECTIONS.

Mk. Packages. **ECKFORD EXPRESS**, Ship by "PEOPLE'S LINE OF STEAMERS," Fort Courtland-st Street. Shippers are requested to procure Bills of Lading, at the Office, No. 127 Broad street, up stairs.

HUGH ALLEN, } 127 Broad st. New York.
G. B. WILLIAMS, }
MAXWELL & PATTEN, } Buffalo.
JOHN ALLEN, }

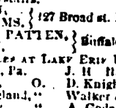
Forwarders at Lake Erie Ports.

Jno. Hearn, & Co., Erie, Pa.	J. H. Hall, Conneaut, O
M. Watrous, Painesville, O.	D. Knight & Co., Fairport "
Eddy & Hadley, Cleveland, "	Walker & Co., Milan "
E. F. Osborn, Sandusky, "	A. Godard, Toledo, "
D. B. Miller, & Co., Monroe, M	Bridge & Lewis, Detroit, M.

April 17. 40

BUFFALO AND CHICAGO.

1852. 1852.



THE New and splendid upper cabin STEAMER GLOBE, AMOS PRATT Master.

Leaves Erie at	6 o'clock A. M.	Leaves Chicago at	6 o'clock A. M.
Thursday	June 17	Wednesday	June 24
Thursday	July 1	Wednesday	July 8
Thursday	July 15	Wednesday	July 22
Thursday	July 29	Wednesday	Aug 5
Thursday	Aug 12	Wednesday	Aug 19
Thur-day	Aug 26	Wednesday	Sept 2
Thursday	Sept 9	Wednesday	Sept 16
Thursday	Sept 23	Wednesday	Sept 30
Thursday	Oct 7	Wednesday	Oct 14
Thursday	Oct 21	Wednesday	Oct 28
Thursday	Nov 4	Wednesday	Nov 10

J. HEARN, & CO. Public Dock. } Agents.
JOHN KEENAN Erie. }

June 17 1-52. 5

Michigan Southern Rail Road Line.

BOATS leave Erie daily for Cleveland, Sandusky and Toledo.

G. J. MORTON, Agt.
49 Public Dock, Erie, Pa.

1852 1852

CHICAGO and Intermediate Ports, the splendid upper cabin steamer HENDRICK HUDSON, Lt. B. Goldsmith commander, will leave Erie as follows:

Tuesday,	April 13	3 o'clock A. M.
"	" 27	"
"	May 11	"
"	" 23	"
"	June 8	"
"	" 22	"
"	July 6	"
"	" 20	"
"	August 3	"
"	" 17	"
"	" 31	"
"	September 14	"
"	" 28	"
"	October 12	"
"	" 26	"
"	November 9	"

J. J. PAPPINO Owner.

GEORGE J. MORTON, Agent Public Dock Erie Pa
JOHN KEENAN Agent, Erie Pa.

Erie, May 1 1852 3m51.

1852. 1852.

THE Splendid Upper Cabin Steamers MICHIGAN and JULIA DE MORTON, will ply regularly between Buffalo, Erie and Detroit Bay, during the season. For further particulars apply to J. HEARN & CO., or G. J. MORTON, Erie, Pa.

JOHN KEENAN Agent, Erie Pa.

April 17, 1852—39.

1852. BUFFALO AND CLEVELAND. 1852.

TWO Trips per week. Touching at Dunkirk, Conneaut, Ashtabula, and Fairport. The splendid upper Cabin steamer DIAMOND, Captain John G. Hunt will run regularly during the season of 1852, between Buffalo and Cleveland, touching at above ports each way, as follows:

Leaves Erie every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY. Touching at Conneaut, Ashtabula, and Fairport.

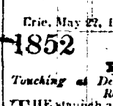
Leaves Erie every TUESDAY and FRIDAY at 5 A. M., touching at Barcelona and Dunkirk.

For freight or passage apply to J. HEARN & Co., or JOHN KEENAN, Erie.

GEO. B. WALBRIDGE & CO., Proprietors,
Foot of Washington street, Buffalo.
EDDY & HALLIDAY, Agents, Cleveland.

Erie, May 22, 1852 2

1852 1852



FOR CHICAGO.

Touching at Detroit, Mackinaw, Grand Haven, Milwaukie, Racine, Kenosha and Waukegan

THE staunch and fast Propeller TROY, D. P. Dennis, Captain, will leave ERIE for the above Ports during the balance of the season, as follows:

Thursday, July 15,	9 A. M	Tuesday Sept. 28,	9 A. M.
Tuesday Aug. 13,	do	Saturday Oct. 16,	do
Saturday " 21,	do	Thursday Nov. 4,	do.
Thursday Sept. 9,	do	Tuesday " 23,	do

For Freight or Passage apply on Board or to
Erie June 24 1852. 7 G. J. MORTON, Public Dock.

PEOPLE'S LINE

1852.

3as, Pleasant and Expeditious Route to New York.

New Passage and Freight Arrangement to and from New York, at Greatly Reduced Prices

Passengers will be taken from Buffalo by the Express or other trains to Cars to Albany, and from Albany to New York, by the splendid low pressure steamers of the People's Line, all of which are provided with every comfort and convenience.

Steamers ISAAC NEWTON, Capt. W. H. Peck, and HENDRIK HUDSON, Com. A. P. Bull, leaving Albany daily on the arrival of the Express Trains in the evening, and arriving in New York, at Cortland street Wharf, at 6 o'clock next morning. Leaving New York at 6 P. M. connecting with Morning Express Trains at Albany.

Steamers OREGON, Capt. Thorp, and RIP VAN WINKLE, Capt. Roe, leave Albany daily at 6 P. M., on arrival of first Morning Express Train from Buffalo, Rochester and Syracuse, arriving in New York, at Robinson street Wharf, at 5 o'clock next morning. Leave New York at 6 P. M., connecting with the Evening Express Trains at Albany.

Passengers can be ticketed and their baggage checked to and from New York.

Freight can be contracted for at all the stations on the line of the Buffalo and Rochester Railroad, and from New York at the People's Line office on Pier 1 Wharf at foot of Robinson street, New York.

Prices: Freight from New York to Buffalo, on first class, 90 cents; 2d class 81 cents; 3d class 53 cents; 4th class 37 cents—And from Buffalo to New York on 1st class 37 cents; 2d class 29 cents; 3d class 17 cents; and 4th class 10 cents.

L. NEWTON, Agent, New York,
GEORGE J. MORTON, Agent, Erie.

New York, April, 1852

The splendid steamers ALIDA and REINDEER, will run as a Day Line, leaving foot of Hamilton street, Albany, at 7 A. M. on arrival of Buffalo Night Express, and New York, from Murray street Wharf, at 7 A. M. connecting with Afternoon Express. Through in 24 hours, making the usual landings at way places.

44.

WELLS, FARGO & CO'S

NEW YORK AND CALIFORNIA EXPRESS.

CAPITAL—$300,000.

FOR the purchase and sale of Gold Dust, Bills of Exchange, the payment and collection of Notes, Bills and Accounts, the forwarding of Gold Dust, Bullion, Specie, Packages, Parcels and Freights, to all kinds and descriptions, and attending to a general Express, Forwarding, and Agency Business.

The undersigned have leased packages in the Express business between New York, Albany, Buffalo, Cincinnati, Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Louis, under its first establishment, under the firm of Pomeroy & Co., Livingston & Wells, Wells & Co., Livingston & Fargo, and at this time, with the American Express Company, in the firms of Wells, Butterfield & Co., and Livingston, Fargo & Co.

The firm of Wells, Fargo & Co., a joint stock company, with a capital of $300,000, has been formed to do a general Express Forwarding, Collecting and Exchange business, between the city of New York and the principal cities and towns in California; connecting at New York with the American Express Company, to all parts of the United States and Canadas.

Our several Agents in California are authorized to draw drafts on us, payable at the principal Offices of the American Express company, between New York and St. Louis, affording to persons in California, the most convenient, prompt and reliable means of remitting to their friends in this country. Also, Drafts, on California, for sale at the current rates of exchange.

We will attend promptly to the collection and payment of Notes, Bills and Accounts; the settlement of Claims. Also, to the Purchase and Sale of Goods and Merchandize, by sample or otherwise.

Our arrangements with the United States Mail Line of Steamers, enable us to offer great inducements to shippers of Gold Dust, Bullion, Specie, and other valuables.—Packages, Parcels and Freights, of every description, will be forwarded with despatch, and delivered at all the principal towns in California, and other parts of the United States, and foreign countries.

Messrs. S. P. Carter and R. W. Washburn, the former for many years connected with the American Express Company as agent at Albany, and the latter from the Bank of Syracuse, are the General Agents for California.

DIRECTORS:

Henry Wells, Aurora,	Wm. G. Fargo, Buffalo,
John Livingston, New York.	James McKay, Buffalo,
E. P. Williams, Adrian, Mich.	Alpheus Reynolds, Buffalo,
Edwin P. Morgan, Aurora,	Alex. M. C. Smith, N. Y.,
Henry D. Rice, Limira.	
James McKay, Sec'y.	Edwin B. Morgan Pres't.

WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 16 Wall street, N. Y.
O. D SPAFFORD, Agent Erie.

Erie, May 29, 1852. 3m52.

CHANGE OF TIME.

NEW YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.

NEW ROUTE TO NEW YORK CITY, VIA DURKIRK

and the Erie Railroad, connecting with first class steamers on Lake Erie, the Michigan, Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, Cleveland and Pittsburgh and Sandusky and Cincinnati Railroads, and steamers on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, and the Ohio, Indiana and Pennsylvania canals.

TRAINS LEAVE DUNKIRK AS FOLLOWS:

1st. Morning Express Train at 6 A. M.
2d Morning Mail Train at 10 A. M.
3d. Accommodation (2 class) at 1 30 P. M.
4th. Evening Express Train at 3 P. M.
5th. Express Cattle Freight at 3 A. M.
6th Way Freight at 1 45 A. M.

Fare from Dunkirk to New York, $8 00.

N. B.—The 5 o'clock P. M. Train will leave on Sundays and not on Saturdays.

Second class Passengers taken on the Accommodation Train at 1 o'clock, P. M. Fare through to New York, $5 00.

This Company is prepared to transport Live Stock and Freight of all kinds to and from New York.

Particular attention paid to stock. The guage of this Road being 6 feet wide gives this route great advantages over all other Railroads in the transportation of stock.

HEBER SQUIER, Agent. C. MINOT, Sup't.
Dunkirk, November 8, 1851. tf36—1.

GENTS Cravat Scarfs and Neck Ties, of every style at
May 29.—2 JACKSONS.

LEGHORN Straw and Palm leaf Hats at
May 29.—2 JACKSONS.

LADIES colored and Black Gaiters, Walking Shoes, Buskins, Ties and slipps, White Red Opera Ties and a great variety of children's Shoes for sale cheap at
May 29.—3 SMITH JACKSON.

PRINTS at wholesale or retail, cheaper than the cheapest by
May 29.—2 SMITH JACKSONS.

MARSEILLES Quilts and summer pauns can be had at prices below competition at No. 2 Perry Block.
Erie, May 1, 1852. 31. ARBUCKLE & KEPLER.

A Splendid assortment of summer Lawns for sale very cheap at May 22. Jackson's

BONNETS of every style and Trimmings to match, by
Erie, May 22. JACKSON.

Geo. Selden & Son.

HAVE just received a large and general assortment of Spring and Summer Goods, purchased with cash and will be sold as low as can be purchased in the city.

BAREGE Delaine and Lawns, purchased very low, and will be sold equally low by G. SELDEN & SON.
May 22—2

GINGHAMS and Calicos, a great variety of the latest spring patterns for sale by G. SELDEN & SON.
May 22—2.

BONNETS and Ribbons, a good assortment, can be had at G. SELDEN & SON.
May 22—2

CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Sattinetts, together with a large quantity of mens summer Goods at G. SELDEN & SON.
May 22.—2

LIQUORS.

I HAVE on hand the best assortment of Liquors in this city, from the best Cognijacs down to 25 cent Whiskey.
Feb. 27, 1852. T. W. MOORE, State St.

A LARGE assortment of Cook and Parlor Stoves, just received at MURPHEY'S,
Erie, May 15th, 1852. on Park Row.

CHAIN, Well and Cistern Pumps, all sizes and prices at MURPHEY'S,
Erie, May 15th, 1852. on Park Row.

FLOUR! FLOUR!!

FRESH ground flour on hand at my Distillery, which I will deliver on *Short Notice*, any where within the city limits, at as low prices as any other establishment.—*Flour Warranted* to give satisfaction. H. B. HAVERSTICK,
May 22.—2

TEAS, 30 Chests of all grades of Teas varying from 3 to 6 shillings per lb., also 30 Caddies Teas 6 lbs., each, very nice put up, expressly for families, for sale by
May 22.—2 W. F. RINDERNECHT.

GLASS WARE.

A COMPLETE assortment of Glass Ware has just been opened at MOORE'S Cheap Grocery Store. May 29, 1852.—3.

EMBROIDERED Collars, Cuffs, and Undersleeves, Muslin and Cambric Edgings and Insertings, an extensive variety for sale cheap at May 22. JACKSON'S.

PARASOLS, the best assortment in the city, consisting of satin, figured and figured, silk, gingham and cotton at Erie, May 22. Jackson's.

WHITE Blue and Pink Turlions, embroidered Muslin, Jaconett and Cambric Muslins, Book and Bishop Lawn, Swiss Mulls, and a good assortment of Drapery Muslin for sale cheap at Erie, May 22. SMITH JACKSON'S

BLACK French Broadcloths, Green and Blue Broadcloth, Black doe skin Cassimeres of every quality and style at May 29.—3 JACKSONS.

VESTINGS, Plain and figured silk and satin, Buff, cassimeres, Farmers satin, plain and figured. White, Buff, and figured Mersailes Vesting at the cheap Store of May 29.—3 SMITH JACKSON.

LADIES Hose, White, Brown, Colored and mixed Cotton, Lt White and Black Silk, an assortment of Misses and Childrens Hose at May 29.—2 JACKSONS.

BLUE and Bro. Drills, Bro. Linen, Blue Linen Drills, Denims, Summer Cassimere and an endless variety of other stuffs for sale cheap at May 29.—2 JACKSONS.

CLEAR THE TRACK!!

Much has been said about buying goods for cash and selling less than others date, no guessing &c. We would briefly say that we have employed expressly for the purchasing of goods $20,000 and the Senior partner of 28 years experience, devoting the whole of his time to the purchasing of goods by the late and case directly from the men that make them, as they say New York or Boston house can buy them, thus giving us the advantage over other houses that buy their goods of jobbing houses, of at least 1 to 2 cents on prints per yard, and 50 cts. to $1,50 on Broadcloths and all other goods in proportion. We can and will job goods as low as any jobbing house in New York or Boston. Gents and ladies just take a look at the prices of goods we are daily receiving from H. Cadwell and see if those things are not so. Auction goods we do not buy except to sell at auction again.

June 5. CADWELL & BENNTT.

COTTON YARN, from No. 5 to 20, in any quantity, also, colored Carpet Warp, white do., Wicking, Batting, Wadding &c. June 12 1852. 5 TIBBALS & HAYES.

New Spring Goods.

No. 1 Wright's Block, State Street.

NOW opening at the above old stand, due of the richest, most complete and brilliant stocks of Goods ever brought to this market, among which are

Barage de Lanes of new and rich design, at various prices.
De Lanes, Black and colored all wool—*Gold Medal, Manchester, and Scotch de Danes—at low prices.*
Silks and Satins in great variety, and unusually Cheap.
Barages and Lawns; a general assortment of very rich Goods.
Papiers of all colors, figured, watered, and plain.
Ginghams and Prints, in great variety, embracing the most popular make.
Shawls—Crape, Silk, Brocha, Cashmere and Thibet Shawls.
Ribbons—Bonnet Ribbons, Sash, Mantua, &c. &c
Bonnets—*The Spring styles of Bonnet, directly from the manufacturer in large quantities and very cheap.*
Cloths and Cassimeres—a large stock of Cloths and Cassimeres of French and American make

☞ As we have in our employ the best of workmen, gentlemen can be furnished with a suit of Clothes a little cheaper at our establishment than at any other in the city, and fits warranted. Our stock of

Ready-Made Clothing!

both for Boys' and Mens' wear, is also very extensive and is worthy of the attention of those desiring

CHEAPNESS AND DURABILITY.

Governors of all Kinds, not forgetting $2000 the best imported Cigars can be sold here for the money, can be found cheap at No. 1, Wright's Block,—don't mistake the number.

Erie, April 16, 1852. J. ROSENZWEIG & CO.

TURN'd FOR THE CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.

Bill.—Why, John what do you hallow for?

John.—O! if I should tell you all about it you would hallow worse than I did.

Bill—Then tell me quick.

John—Why, I was at JAYNE KOTH'S Clothing Store, No. 7, Reed House, on lunch a night, and such a selling, and such a crowd you never saw before. He sells clothing twenty-five per cent cheaper than any other store this side of New York.

Bill—Well, what has he got?

John.—He has all kinds of Coat- you can imagine, from a fine black Dress Coat, down to a linen Coat; and in Vests he can't be beat. He has Satin Vests of all kinds, and has Velvet and Cloth Vests also, the best and prettiest you ever saw;—and he has the greatest assortment of Pants, &c., and he has them cheap. Now, my P. sis, that help for just come out this Spring, and what else do you think he has? Why, a whole lot of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, and a man can go and get his measure taken for a whole suit for little or nothing.

Bill.—You have told me so much that I am bound to go there and buy.

John.—Now, hold on, I have not told you all yet. He has the best assortment of Collars, Shirts, Undershirts, Drawers, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Cravats, Traveling Bags and Umbrellas I ever saw.

Bill.—Now, I have but thirty-five dollars with me, but I will go and buy that much at any rate before he sells all.

John—I bought a little, only forty five dollars worth and I can hardly carry them home. I am going home now, to get some more, and will tell all the neighbors about, for I know it to their advantage, and you must know that most of the storekeepers keep the New York made Clothing, but he has the Cutter in the store and gets every thing made here.

Bill.—Now, I know that they don't half sew goods in N. York.

John.—And another thing he sells only for cash, and I like it first rate, because it always best to pay for what you get. Now, I tell you he Stouts a good one too.—Quick Sales and Small Profits." Well good bye to you, but don't forget it is No. 7, Reed House, North side of the Diamond.

Erie, April 17, 1852. 49

LADIES LOOK HERE.

THE very best Merrimac Prints may be had at 7cts., Gingham a 9cts., De laines 9 to 12., Chameleon Poplins, Barege De lanes 5 to 6d. All wool Delanes 9 to 10d., at the New York cash Store, 4 doors east of the Erie Bank. J. SWEENY.

Erie, May 15, 1851. 1

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!!

NEW SUMMER GOODS FROM AUCTION

OUR Mr. Tibbals has just returned from New York with a splendid stock of Dress Goods, bought for cash and at Auction, at a perfect slaughter, at least 25 per cent cheaper than summer goods bought by him in April. Erie June 26 1-52. 7

500 YARDS Black Italian Silk, from 5 to 14 shillings per yard just opened. Barage de Lains, Barages, Tissues, *Shalleys, etc., etc., just the goods for the season, at prices that* every one can buy at June 26-7. TIBBALS & HAYES'.

HAVE you seen those Coffee Roasters that are selling for One Dollar at No 3 Reed House. June 12-5. RUFUS REED.

FISH—150 half and quarter bbls White Fish just received at July 3 1-52 5 CLARK & McCARTER.

SUGAR cured Hams—A small lot of very nice canvassed sugar cured Hams just received and for sale by
July 3 1852 6 CLARK & McCARTER.

GRAIN CRADLES—A large lot of every variety, also Scythe staths of the best quality for sale by 8 CLARK & McCARTER.

10 DOZEN of the very best cast steel grass and Cradle Scythes of the best quality for sale by the dozen or piece by
July 3 1852 8 CLARK & McCARTER.

THE best assortment of Muslin edgings and Insertings in the city to be found at July 3 1852—8 J. SWEENY'S.

A FEW more of those nice and cheap Parasols just received at July 3 1852 8 J. SWEENY'S.

MOURNING Under sleeves, collars and Undersleeves at the cash store Erie July 3 1852—8 J. SWEENY'S.

ANOTHER lot of those new Crape Shawls just received at the New York cash store 4 doors east of the Erie Bank.
July 3 1852—8 J. SWEENY.

A SMALL lot of very nice dried Beef put up expressly for summer use and for sale by. 8 CLARK & McCARTER.

FLOUR, Salt, Fish, Pork, Hams, Oats, Corn, Butter, Eggs, Potatoes constantly on hand and for sale as cheap as the cheapest. W. F. RINDERNECHT.
May 22, 1852. 2

MEDICAL.

DR. R. FAULKNER continues the practice of Medicine and Surgery, assisted by his Father Dr. F. Faulkner, when occasion requires. Office at his Residence corner of French and Eight Streets, Erie Pa.

June 5. 3m4.

30 WHOLE and half Bbls. of White Fish and Trout just received at June 19 1852—6. STERRETT & GRAY'S.

2 CASES of Mens, fine Straw Hats worth 12 shillings will be sold for 6 shillings at the New York store, No. 6, Bonnell's Block. Erie June 26 1852—7. MERRICK & DAVIS.

CRAPE, Silk, Barege, Cashmere and other summer shawls of all descriptions at May 22. JACKSON'S

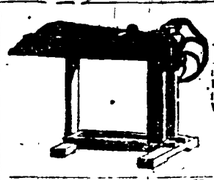
CIGARS, 2000 Imported Cigars from $12 to $16 per thousand for sale at Erie June 19 1852—7. MOORE'S Grocery.

CALIFORNIA STORE.

G. LOOMIS has removed to No. 4, Brown's Block, and is now opening a new and one of the most rich and splendid assortments of Fine Watches, Jewelry, and Silver Ware that was ever offered in this city, embracing a great variety of Watches of different Escapements, both gold and silver, and the latest style of Chains, seals, and Keys to match together with the most fashionable Jewelry, consisting of fine gold diamond, ruby, pearl and topaz Finger Rings, ruby and pearl Breastpins and Earpendants, Bracelets, &c. Also, Gold Lockets, gold and silver Pencils, gold Pens, dessert and tea spoons, Sugar Tongs and Scoops, Napkin Rings and Portmonies, an assortment of rich Plated Ware, Urns, Tea Setts, Knives, Forks, Spoons, Ladies, Candlesticks, and a great variety of Fancy and other Goods, both useful and ornamental; Clocks of all descriptions from $1 25 to $30, all of which will be sold as cheap as the cheapest and a little cheaper for ready pay. The attention of the former customers of G. Loomis and the public generally is invited to this notice. June 5. 1

JUST NOW ARRIVED by express, a large addition to our stock of Silver Ware—some new and beautiful patterns of Spoons Forks, &c., Also, Diamond Jewelry and fine Brooches, Finger Rings, Ear Drops, &c

June 26 STOCKTON & FULLER



HAY STRAW, and Corn Stock Cutter, an article that *every* person owning a Horse or Cow should have, for Sale at the Agricultural Warehouse of CLARK & McCARTER.
May 22, 1852, 2

FROM AUCTION.

PARASOLS, Bonnets and Ribbons, also, 4-4 doz Linen Cambrick Handkerchiefs, from 6cts to 1dollar
May 1 1852. 51 TIBBALS & HAYES.

NEW GOODS!!

THE subscribers are now receiving a large and well selected stock of seasonable Goods, among which may be found

Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Vestings.

Dress Goods in great variety, Domestics, Hosiery, Boots and Shoes, a general assortment of Hardware, Crockery, Glass Ware, Stone Ware, and a choice lot of Ready Made Clothing, all of which will be sold as cheap as the cheapest for cash or Produce.
May 29.—3 BENNETT & CO.

HATS—Silk, Palm Leaf and Leghorn Hats for sale cheap at
May 29.—3 BENNETT & CO.

LAWNS—As cheap as the cheapest, at
Erie, May 29.—1 BENNETT & co's.

SCYTHES AND FORKS—Received on commission 100 dozen of S. Dunn & Taylor's World's Fair Premium Scythes, 75 dozen of Brand's Hay and Straw forks, which will be sold by the dozen for cash at Manufacturer's prices: also, a large lot of snaths, rakes and Quannebaug Stones at
Erie June 12 1852. 5 RUFUS REED'S.

TO BUILDERS.—A quantity of Hemlock Joist and Scantling, for sale at the store of June 12 52-5. BENNETT & CO.

GAITERS.—Ladies and Gentlemen's Gaiters of various sty